

Levee R.P.

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 45.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

**W. J. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**J. G. GORDON**, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

**W. J. NELSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

**JOHNSTONE & JONES**, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, etc. Offices: Court South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina. T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

**A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.** Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S.** Surgeon Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

**W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon Dentist**, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

**SEYMOUR GREEN**, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

**I. O. F.**, Court Moose Jaw, No. 309, holds its regular meeting in Amiable Hall, on the 1st Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 30th. R. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

**JNO. BRASS**, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**O. B. FYSH**, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at Mr. Wm. Grayson's office will receive prompt attention.

**LUMBER - YARD AND FACTORY.**

Building material of all kinds on hand. We manufacture windows, doors, frames, sash, etc. Any of the above not in stock made to order on shortest notice. We are headquarters for screens, windows, and doors. Cedar and spruce posts for fencing. Fancy or plain pickets for fencing. We have on hand a quantity of chop, and have just received a car of oak wood. Call and get our cash prices; you will find them right.

**E. Simpson & Co.**

**FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,**

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

**OCTAVIUS FIELD.**

Terms Cash.

Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

## HOUSE :: CLEANING

The season has arrived when everybody will be looking for something new in the way of house furnishings. Our new goods have all arrived now and been placed in stock and we can give you better value, newer styles, and lower prices than ever.

Tapestry carpets, wool carpets, union carpets, kemp carpets, linoleums, oilcloths, carpet rugs—have some elegant designs; Smyrna mats all sizes and all prices; we have some beautiful patterns and marked at hard time prices.

### Curtains and Curtain Poles.

Lace curtains by the yard and by the pair. Just think! A pair of lace curtains tape bound 2 1/2 yards long for 40 cts. a pair. Chenille curtains, art muslins, white spot curtain muslin, art silks, silkettes, saten cretonnes, cretonnes double and single fold from 11 cts. per yard and up; curtain poles, a new stock of beautiful designs. All prices. No need to send your money out of town for those goods; get just as good value at home and you see what you are buying.

### Dress Goods.

Our imported order has at last reached us and we are showing some extra values in the latest styles of dress fabrics. Just take a look through this department and see the new serges, black and navy; new fancy dress goods in pattern lengths, all extra value and you can say whether pretty or not; gingham, fast colors, 7 cts. worth 10 cts.

### Ladies' Puritan Underwear.

We have over 35 dozen in stock, prices from 8 cts. each up; also silk vests in Health Brand, cashmere vests in Health Brand, very superior goods for durability and comfort.

### Hats, Hats, Hats.


We have lots of them, felt, fur and straw, hard and soft, high and low, with the one great feature and that is low in price.

### Perrin's Biscuits.

Good fresh stock. See our show window for variety and price.

**12 PAIR MEN'S SOCKS FOR \$1.00.**  
**SEE OUR NEW PARASOLS, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S**  
We would invite our customers to inspect those lines, and we guarantee to give you good value for every cent and save your money at

## T. W. Robinson's.



**IT MAY GIVE YOU A PAIN**

As many good things are likely to. But you are safe in running the risk if you keep a bottle of **Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER** at hand. It's a never-failing antidote for pains of all sorts. Sold by all Druggists.

DOSE.—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

## : I. M. CHALMERS :

With the keen competition of trade we have been stimulated to greater care in purchasing than formerly and the result is our stock is undoubtedly the choicest and presents greater values than heretofore.

### PRINTS.

In prints the variety and patterns are much superior, embracing the latest designs and colorings. Extra wide cloth which usually sells at 15 cts. we offer for 13 1/2 cts.

### One of Our Many Leaders.

Ladies' Health Brand under vests only 9 cents each—Extra Value.

### DRESS GOODS.

Our Dress Goods in costume length are acknowledged by all to be wonderful. They are meeting with ready sale. Our Cashmerettes, Crapons, and Duckings are undoubtedly the finest. We invite every lady to examine our many lines.

## I. M. CHALMERS.

## FOUR \$125 BICYCLES

**FREE BY WRITING**  
Now is your opportunity! Do not delay a moment! We will give **FOUR BICYCLES** as premiums to the ladies and gentlemen sending in the four largest lists of new subscribers to **Winnipeg Saturday Night** before the end of July, 1895. All that is required is a little effort in your spare hours and you secure absolutely for nothing one of the **BEST MADE CYCLES** in America. Begin at once. Send for sample copies and full particulars.

**WINNIPEG SATURDAY NIGHT**  
182 and 184 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg.

## THE NUISANCE GROUND.

### A VEXED SUBJECT COMES UP IN COUNCIL MEETING.

**The Armstrong Accounts Ordered to be Paid—The Town Will Assist in the C. P. R. Garden—Minutes of Council Meeting.**

Coun. Campbell was the only absentee at the regular meeting of the Council on Monday evening. Minutes of last regular and intervening special meetings were read and approved. The minutes included the following resolution, passed in response to a letter from the C.P.R. Co., requesting co-operation in the maintenance of the garden at this point:

**C. P. R. GARDEN.**  
Wilcox—Campbell—That the clerk be instructed to write Mr. D. Hyslop, superintendent of gardens for the C. P. R., to the effect that this town will furnish a man to assist in keeping the Moose Jaw garden in shape, and the man will be instructed to work under direction of the gardener, on behalf of the citizens of Moose Jaw. We can assure C. P. R. officials that the efforts made by them in keeping up the garden at this point are highly appreciated, and we believe that it is a great benefit to the town at large showing the farmers in this district and others that trees and vegetables can easily be grown if properly cultivated.

Coun. Field ironically remarked that he hoped the farmers would properly appreciate the lesson, but a good many of them didn't have the facilities for irrigation possessed by the C. P. R.

By further resolution Insp. Langford was instructed to spend five hours a day in the garden during May, June, July and August; and his salary was raised \$5.00 per month.

**ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.**  
Mr. Korison's monthly account for street lighting included \$7.50 for ten new lamps. The whole council murmured at this. It was remarked that bills for new lamps were becoming too frequent. It was resolved to offer Mr. Korison \$40.00 per month for lighting, upon condition that he maintain the plant and appurtenances at his own expense.

**THE SMALL BOY AT THE DEPOT.**  
Mr. Milestone wrote the Council complaining that the ubiquitous small boy has become a nuisance at the depot. He blocks the platform and infests the coaches when passenger trains are in the yard; and several times passengers have had articles stolen at this point. He wished the town to assist in stopping the nuisance. Insp. Langford said he had been told by the Mounted Police that jurisdiction on C. P. R. property was within the duties of that department. He accordingly thought he had no power at the depot.

The Council thought that at one time the Co. had arranged with the Mounted Police for special jurisdiction. Mr. Milestone's letter was however warrant for action by the town inspector, and for the good name of the town action should be taken. The Inspector was authorized to banish the small boy from the platform.

**PAYMENTS.**  
The finance committee moved the payment of \$500 to the School Board and \$19.50 to H. U. Robinson. Carried.

**THE NUISANCE GROUND.**  
Chairman Wilson of the Health Board reported that "the nuisance ground is in bad shape, everybody is complaining." Coun. Wilson was asked for remedial suggestion; he had none to offer. He was asked if his committee were taking any steps to put the ground in proper condition. None.

Insp. Langford deposed that he had spent two half days at the nuisance ground within the past two weeks. He sought for small but found no more than is detected in every stable yard. It had been charged that loads of nuisance were dumped outside the bounds marked. He found, excepting some half dozen loads placed immediately west of the bounds, almost touching the line, that all nuisance had been properly placed. He said the ground was in as good order as last year.

Mr. Hugh McDougall asked leave to address the Council as a citizen. He believed the ground was in as good order as last year, but it seemed to him the ground was most unfortunately situated. He questioned whether the ground had ever been acquired for

the purpose. It was within the town limits, and he had no recollection that the townsites trustees had transferred the title to the town. In any case it was not a proper location. It was near the railway; two well travelled trails run on either side of and close to it; and it was too near the creamery. As a town we are young and we should lay good foundations. If it was not too late he believed it would be well to get a more suitable location. But if the present ground was maintained, the limits should be confined to a smaller area, and the bounds properly defined. Make rigid regulations and enforce them.

On motion the Chairman of the Health Board and the Inspector were instructed to further investigate the matter.

**THE ARMSTRONG ACCOUNTS**  
The financial report recommending payment of the Armstrong accounts, held over from a prior meeting, was once again moved for adoption. The five members present voted yea, and Mayor Neeland declared the report adopted unanimously with the Mayor dissenting. The vote was recorded and a wave of restfulness overspread the features of the chairman of finance. The bills totalled \$55.45, and were for relief supplied Mrs. Armstrong by order of members of last year's council subsequent to the final meeting of that board. A rider to the order for payment in effect stated that the accounts were illegally authorized by members of the late council, the present council being only morally bound to pay them.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
Ferguson—Wilcox—That the clerk and solicitor prepare a memorial for presentation to N. F. Davin, M. P., and the Minister of Justice, asking for proper accommodation for the Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court at Moose Jaw, and for vault for keeping books and papers committed to his charge. Carried.

Wilcox—Kent—That the time for return of collector's roll be extended to May 31st, and that G. B. Wallace be retained as collector. Carried.

It was given out that positively no further extension will be granted.

### Parkbeg Pointers.

**PARKBEG**, April 30, 1895.—The fishing party which started for the Saskatchewan on the 19th inst. have returned. They were successful in catching some fine specimens of gold-eyes, pike and many other varieties for which the river is noted.

Private Ross, N. W. M. P., was in town over Sunday taking census. T. D. Watson of Springfield accompanied by Wm. Walsh paid us a visit last week. Rev. Mr. Stacey preached to a goodly-sized audience last Sunday. A Sunday School has been organized and will meet every Sabbath afternoon.

Our town presents quite a lively appearance since the section crews have been filled up.

Ed. Manley and Mr. Gosling are at Waldeck shooting. Success to them. A. Catt is laid up at present with a sprained ankle, sustained while unloading ties.

Prairie fire, started by a spark from an engine, destroyed a large belt of hay and pasture land.

Messrs. Hogle and McDermid of Moose Jaw spent a day shooting here last week. Mrs. J. Luker of Caron is visiting friends here at present.

### Boharm Bluffs.

**BOHARM**, April 30, 1895.—As "Ramblor" failed to connect last week, and fearing he may do so this week, I will endeavor to give some of the happenings of last week as this. Mr. Shepley and daughters spent Saturday and Sunday at home on the farm. I understand that A. Bryant will retain his position this summer as king of the valley. History repeats itself. As F. Fowler was un hitching his horse at the residence of Jos. Shepley last Sunday his horse took fright and started over the hills. Master Charlie at once mounted his grey and went in hot pursuit, but said to relate the grey was no match for the broncho, and notwithstanding the exertions of the friends and neighbors the last was seen of the broncho she was making a bee-line for the Spring Rock rancho and switching her tail as much as to say, Fare thee well Bro. Fowler; moral: Attend church and make secure your horses.

Mrs. T. Arnold is spending a few days visiting friends in town. We understand that T. Arnold has accepted a position on the C. P. R. at Chaplin. The Patron Lodge is steadily increasing in membership. E. N. Hopkins is looking rather gloom these days nursing a sore hand which he had the misfortune to bruise while fixing a pump. Seeding is about completed in this district, the weather being all that could be desired.

## THE BEST IN AMERICA.

### VERDICT OF POTTERY MEN UPON MOOSE JAW CLAY.

**Messrs. Kingdon and Doidge Meet the Board of Trade and Make a Proposition to Establish a Pottery Factory.**

"The Moose Jaw clay is the best on this continent, in my opinion," said Mr. Kingdon, one of the pottery experts of Selkirk who were here this week investigating. This gentleman has travelled extensively, has worked at the manufacture of pottery in Ontario, Manitoba, and many parts of the United States, and is familiar with all the clays of America. He says he will be much disappointed if upon thorough testing the clay here does not prove superior even to the famed New Jersey article. Upon Mr. McWilliams' ranch there are inexhaustible deposits of the clay. Messrs. Kingdon and Doidge made Mr. McWilliams an offer for half an acre of his claim, but Mr. McWilliams rejected the bid as being too low. They then prospected among the hills. They state that they believe similar clay to Mr. McWilliams' is deposited over that whole section of country, but in most places it is covered by light soil. They located a claim several miles nearer town than Mr. McWilliams' ranch.

Messrs. Baker, McDougall, Gordon and Brass, as a committee of the Board of Trade, met Messrs. Kingdon and Doidge by request to receive their proposition. They ask for a free site (ten lots selected at a point east of the river) and for a building 24x60, one and one-half stories, without ground floor and with upper floor strong enough to sustain ten or twelve tons; also ten years exemption from taxation. The building must be constructed so as to be easily heated, and its cost is estimated at about \$1000.00. The gentlemen do not claim this assistance as a bonus, but as an aid to a comprehensive and thorough testing of the deposits, to be followed, if the test proves satisfactory, by development of this yet latent but presumably valuable resource. They point out that the transport and placing of machinery will in any case be a heavy risk to them, as the clay has never yet been properly tested, and they think it only fair that the town, or the district, or the territorial government, should assume a share of risk to ascertain the value of the deposits. They argue also that after they assume the risk and prove their value, there will be no hindrance to other men coming in at no risk to work the deposits in competition with themselves.

The proposition will be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Trade.

### DOMINION ESTIMATES

#### Next Year's Expenditures Will Outstrip Forty Million Dollars.

The estimates were brought down in the House on Monday. Very meagre details have come to hand. The total amount is \$41,243,417, as compared with \$40,038,392 last year, being an increase of \$1,205,025. It would seem that the North-West is destined to bear the burden of Mr. Foster's economy, for while there is an increase of nearly a million and a quarter in the total estimates, the expenditure in the North-West on Indians, roads, and Police maintenance is to be cut down by \$241,325. The cost of the public debt will be \$12,732,000, an increase of half a million. The estimates do not make any provision for the Saskatchewan (or Hudson's Bay) railway. Immigration is cut down by \$7,000. The total vote for Canada is \$2,527,420. Mooseomin is to get \$12,000 for a court house and Prince Albert \$5,000 for the same purpose.

McGreav's was introduced in the House on Tuesday by Gen. Taylor, Conservative whip, and Frechette; let us pray!

McMullen's bill to reduce governors' salaries names a reduction in Ontario from \$10,000 to \$6,000, proposes to give Prince Edward \$4,000, and fixes all other provinces and the Territories at \$5,000 yearly.

The government are discharging several third-class departmental clerks; five clerks in the Winnipeg post office are relieved.

The opposition is having trouble in getting returns and information asked for. Laurier scored the government for this on Tuesday.

Are you planting trees to-day?



# UNDER A CLOUD

A THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE

## CHAPTER XXXVII

RUN TO EARTH.

"What the dickens does it all mean?" thought Guest wondering, as he followed into Stratton's chambers, with a strange feeling of expectancy exciting him. Something was going to happen, he felt sure, and that something would be connected with his friend. And now he began to regret bitterly having urged on the quest. It had had the effect of rousing Stratton for the moment, but he looked horrible now, and Guest asked himself again, what did it mean?

The sergeant looked sharply round Stratton's room, and noted where the chamber lay; but his attention was at once riveted upon the fireplace with its two doors, and he walked to the one on the right, seized the handle, and found it fast.

"Yes," he said, "been open once, but closed, I should say, for many years."

"Want it opened, pardner?" said his companion.

"Not that one," said the sergeant meaningly, and he went to the door on the left, Stratton watching him fix the while, and Guest, in turn, watching his friend, with a sense of some great trouble looming over him, as he wondered what was about to happen.

"Hah! yes," said the sergeant, who began to show no little excitement now; "follow door sealed up, too."

Guest started and glanced quickly at his friend, who remained drawn up, silent and stern, as a man would look who was submitting to a scrutiny to which he has objected.

The sergeant shook the door, but it was perfectly fast, and the handle immovable.

"Some time since there was a way through here," he said confidently; and, as he spoke, Guest again gazed at Stratton, and thought of how short a time it was since he had been in the habit of going to that closet to fetch out soda water, spirits, and cigars.

What did it mean? What could it mean, and why did not Stratton speak out and say: "The closet belongs to this side of the suite."

But no; he was silent and rigid, while the sense of a coming calamity loomed broader to mingle with a cloud of regret. He was trying to think out some means of retiring from the scrutiny, as the sergeant turned to his companion and said a few words in a low tone—words which Guest felt certain meant orders to force open the closet door, which, for some reason, Stratton had fastened up when the sergeant spoke out:

"Now, gentlemen, please, we'll go back to our other chambers."

Guest drew a deep breath, full of relief, for the tension was, for the moment, at an end.

He followed with Stratton, whose eyes now met his; and there was such a look of helplessness and despair in the gaze that Guest caught his friend's arm.

"What is it, old fellow?" he whispered; but there was no reply, and, after passing the door, they followed into Stratton's room, where the sergeant stood ready for them with his companion.

As they entered, the man closed the door and said sharply:

"You're right, gentlemen; there has been foul play."

A cold sweat burst out over Guest's brow, and his hair began to cling to his temple. He once more glanced at Stratton, but he did not move a muscle; merely stood listening, as if surprised at the man's assertion.

"There have always been two cupboards here, made out of these two old passages, and this one has been lately fastened up."

"No, no," said Stratton, in a low, deep tone.

"What, sir! Look here," cried the man, and he shook one of the great panels low down in the door, and the other higher.

"What do you say to that? Both those have been cut quite lately."

Stratton bent forward, looking startled, and then stepped close up to the door, to see for himself if the man was correct.

The lower panel was certainly loose, and could be shaken about a quarter of an inch each way, but that seemed to be all; and looking relieved he drew back.

"Nonsense!" he said. "Absurd!"

Guest looked at him sharply, for the voice seemed to be that of a stranger.

"Not very absurd, sir," replied the sergeant. "This door was made two or three hundred years ago, I should say, and the old oak is shrunken and worm-eaten. I could easily shove that panel out, but there's no need. Here, Jem, try and open the lock the regular way."

Stratton's lips parted, but he said no word; and, as the second man strode up to the door with his tools, the sergeant went on:

"I thought it was a mare's nest, sir, and even now I don't like to speak too fast; but it looks to me as if the poor gentleman had been robbed and murdered, and whoever did it has hidden the body in here."

A curious cry escaped from Stratton's lips, and he gazed at the sergeant with a stare.

"That's it, sir," said the man. "It's a star for you, I know, living so close, but I'm afraid it's true. Well, Jem, what do you make of it?"

Guest looked as if he had received a mental blow, as idea after idea flashed through his mind. Stratton's manner suggested it—his acts of late, the disappearance of Bretton on the wedding day, the large sum of money on the table, the mad horror and despair of the man, and since—it must be so; and he felt that there was the real key to all his friend's strange behavior.

He wiped the cold moisture from his brow, and stared at Stratton, but his friend was standing rigid and determined, watching the action of the two men, and Guest had hard work to suppress a groan, as he felt that his companion would owe to him the discovery and the punishment that would follow.

Just then Stratton turned and saw that he was being watched, but, as if all attempts at concealment were hopeless, he smiled faintly at his friend and then turned away.

The workman made no reply, and the sergeant spoke again as a large

pick-lock was thrust into the keyhole again, and again.

"Rusted up?"

"Ay, and eaten away; there hasn't been a key used in that lock in our time, pardner. But stop a minute; more ways of killing a cat than hanging of her. Let's have a look."

He began to examine the edge of the door, and then turned sharply round.

"Look here," he said; and then taking hold of the antique door knob, he lifted it and the whole of the front bar of rail came away—a piece of narrow wood six feet long.

"Split away from the tenon," he said; and the sergeant uttered an ejaculation, full of eager satisfaction.

"There, gentlemen," he said, pointing. "One—two—three—four bright new screws. What do you say now?"

There they were plain enough, close to the door frame, and Guest uttered a low sigh as he supported himself by the back of a chair.

On with "em, Jem," cried the sergeant excitedly, and a large screw-driver being produced from the tool bag, the screws were attacked, and turned easily, the man rapidly withdrawing them and laying them one by one on the mantel shelf.

"They haven't been in very long," he muttered, raising one to his nose. "Been rubbed in paraffin candle, I should say."

He began turning another, while the sergeant gave Guest the lantern to hold while he went and picked up the piece of candle they had found at first.

"Not all teeth marks, gentlemen," he said; "the candle was used to ease those screws."

There was a pause then, for the man was at work on the last screw, and as he turned, Guest arrived at the course he should pursue. Stratton was ignoring the fact that the closet belonged to his room; he must, for his own sake, do the same. He could not give evidence against his friend; for there it was plain enough now, and if Stratton had been guilty of Bretton's death, he was being bitterly punished for his crime.

The last screw fell on the floor, and was picked up and placed with the others. Then the man stood with his screw-driver in his hand.

"Prize it open?" he said. The sergeant nodded, and, on forcing the edge of the screw-driver in the crack between the inner half of the bar and the jamb, it acted as a lever, and the door gave with a faint creak but as soon as it was a couple of inches open the man drew back.

"Your job now," he said.

The sergeant stepped forward; Stratton stood firm, as if carved in stone, and Guest looked at his eyes, feeling sick, and as if the room was turning round, till a sharp ejaculation made him open his eyes again to see that the sergeant had entered with his lantern, and was making it play over the panels of the inner side of the farther door.

"That's the old door leading into the place, I suppose, sir?" he said.

"Yes."

Guest started again, the voice sounded so strange, but he was getting courage, for there was the familiar dark bathroom, viewed from the other end, with the cigar box on the shelf close to the door in company with the spirit stand. Beneath the shelf there were three large four-gallon tins, which were tamaluni, and suggested petrol, and was making it play over the panels of the inner side of the farther door.

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Guest started again, the voice sounded so strange, but he was getting courage, for there was the familiar dark bathroom, viewed from the other end, with the cigar box on the shelf close to the door in company with the spirit stand. Beneath the shelf there were three large four-gallon tins, which were tamaluni, and suggested petrol, and was making it play over the panels of the inner side of the farther door.

quently, Stratton and Guest were in the shadow, out of which the latter peered forward with his heart beating violently and as he leaned forward he touched Stratton's arm.

He shuddered and shrank back, being conscious that Stratton grasped the reason, for a low sigh escaped him; but he did not stir, and, in spite of his feeling of repulsion, Guest felt compelled to press forward again to witness the horror about to be unveiled.

"Turn the light more down," whispered the sergeant; and, in spite of the low tone which they were uttered, the words sounded loudly in Guest's ears.

"Now for it," muttered the officer; and as if forcing himself to act, he flung up the bath lid so that it struck against the paneled side of the place with a sharp rap, and set free a quantity of loose plaster and brickwork to fall behind the wainscot with a peculiar, rustling sound that sent a shudder through the lookers on.

"Split away from the tenon," he said; and the sergeant uttered an ejaculation, full of eager satisfaction.

"There, gentlemen," he said, pointing. "One—two—three—four bright new screws. What do you say now?"

There they were plain enough, close to the door frame, and Guest uttered a low sigh as he supported himself by the back of a chair.

On with "em, Jem," cried the sergeant excitedly, and a large screw-driver being produced from the tool bag, the screws were attacked, and turned easily, the man rapidly withdrawing them and laying them one by one on the mantel shelf.

"They haven't been in very long," he muttered, raising one to his nose. "Been rubbed in paraffin candle, I should say."

He began turning another, while the sergeant gave Guest the lantern to hold while he went and picked up the piece of candle they had found at first.

"Not all teeth marks, gentlemen," he said; "the candle was used to ease those screws."

There was a pause then, for the man was at work on the last screw, and as he turned, Guest arrived at the course he should pursue. Stratton was ignoring the fact that the closet belonged to his room; he must, for his own sake, do the same. He could not give evidence against his friend; for there it was plain enough now, and if Stratton had been guilty of Bretton's death, he was being bitterly punished for his crime.

The last screw fell on the floor, and was picked up and placed with the others. Then the man stood with his screw-driver in his hand.

"Prize it open?" he said. The sergeant nodded, and, on forcing the edge of the screw-driver in the crack between the inner half of the bar and the jamb, it acted as a lever, and the door gave with a faint creak but as soon as it was a couple of inches open the man drew back.

"Your job now," he said.

The sergeant stepped forward; Stratton stood firm, as if carved in stone, and Guest looked at his eyes, feeling sick, and as if the room was turning round, till a sharp ejaculation made him open his eyes again to see that the sergeant had entered with his lantern, and was making it play over the panels of the inner side of the farther door.

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"Pooh!" said the sergeant. "Look here," said Guest quickly, and he slipped another sovereign into the sergeant's hand, "this has all been a foolish mistake. I was too hasty."

"Only did your duty, sir," replied the man. "It was quite right, and I'm glad, for all concerned, that it was a mistake."

"You understand, then; we don't want it to be talked about in the inn, or—anywhere, in fact."

"Don't you be afraid about that, sir," said the man quietly. "I don't wonder at you. It did look suspicious, but that's all right, sir. Good night, gentlemen both."

And he closed both doors; and then, with a peculiar sensation of shrinking, turned to face Stratton where he stood by the fireplace.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## ALFONSO'S FATAL GEM.

A Royal Opal Which Brings Death to the Wearer.

One of the strangest of the many jewels which hang around the neck of the statue of Our Lady of Alameda, at Madrid, is a ring which is believed to have brought misfortune to the royal house of Spain during the last two decades.

It is a magnificent opal, surrounded by large diamonds. The late King Alfonso XII. gave it to his cousin Mercedes when he was betrothed to her, and she wore it during the whole of her married life, which lasted only a few months. On her death the young King presented it to his grandmother, Queen Christina, who died shortly afterward.

Then it passed to the King's sister, the Infanta del Pilar. No sooner had she begun to wear this fatal gem than she sickened, and in a few days her body was borne to the grave. Alfonso next sent the ring to his sister-in-law, Christina, the youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, but in three months it reverted to the King by her death.

His Majesty, for the first time realizing the horrible succession of events attaching to the ownership of the opal, determined to keep it himself, fearful that if he again bestowed it upon one of his fair relatives she would not long survive the gift. He himself therefore felt a victim to its mysterious malignancy, dying shortly afterward.

The present Queen was anxious to be rid forever of the ring, so she gave instructions that it should be suspended around the neck of the statue of the Holy Virgin of Alameda, where it has since remained.

## Prase That Came Too Late.

A sermon in itself was preached lately in a story told by a well-known Bishop. It seems that a number of clergymen were present to hear testimony to the life and influence of a departed colleague. One after another rose in their places to tell what they owed to his genius, his high spirit, unswerving loyalty to duty, splendid courage, rare scholarship, and philosophic insight.

The testimony was done. At the door, at the time there sat a slender woman, who had been during his life nearest to him, of whom they spoke. "I never shall forget her face—the passion of it and the pathos of it—nor the power, tender and reproachful, with which she spoke when at length we were still: 'Oh, if you loved life, wouldn't you tell him of it while he lived?'"

## Seamanship Past and Present.

In the past, seamanship was the chief thing. In the present, seamanship, in the old and strict sense of the word, holds a very subsidiary place. When the winds and the waves and the tides could not be forced and had to be humored, the mystery of dealing with these elements was a worthy study for a whole life. But to-day we force the winds, the waves, and the tides, and humor them very little. The seaman is in process of becoming the engineer; and I am certain that a much briefer experience of the sea than was formerly needed is now required toward the formation of the good officer.

## And the Doctor Kicked Himself.

A very eminent physician had cured a little child from a dangerous illness. The thankful mother turned her steps toward the house of her son's savior.

"Doctor," said she, "there are some services which cannot be repaid. I did not know how to express my gratitude. I thought you would, perhaps, be so kind as to accept this purse, embroidered by my own hands."

"Madam," replied the doctor, roughly, "medicine is no trivial affair, and our visits are only to be rewarded in money. Small presents serve to sustain friendship, but they do not sustain our families."

"But doctor," said the lady, alarmed and wounded, "speak; tell me the fee."

"Two thousand francs, madam."

The lady opens the purse, takes out five bank notes of 1,000 francs each, gives two to the doctor, puts the remaining three back in the purse, bows coldly and departs.

## An Affectionate Mother.

The most affectionate mother I ever knew said Col. Goslington, and I believe all mothers are affectionate, is the wife of my young nephew, Claude Goslington. When their young child was sick his mother took his medicine for it. It was some sort of bitter medicine, and when it came time to take it the child said: "I can't take that nasty!" "Well, you needn't take it, Reggie, mamma will take it for you." And she did, and thereafter as the appointed times she took Reggie's medicine for him regularly.

Reggie got well, notwithstanding that he didn't get his medicine; but what child could stay long sick with such a mother as that?

## Winding It Up.

Stockholder—You are the receiver appointed to wind up the affairs of the Bushall Company, I believe.

Lawyer—Yes, sir.

What are the prospects?

Well, things looked very gloomy for a while, but they're brightening up now.

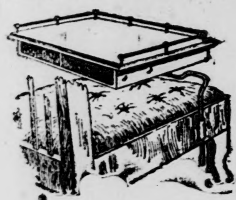
Ah! I am glad to hear that.



## Household.

### A Swinging Writing Table.

The illustration shows a convenient arrangement for those who use a chair sometimes for writing and sometimes for reading or other purposes. The construction is very plainly shown in the drawing. It



may remain to be said that the whole affair may be of home manufacture, except the lamp, which ought to be within the reach of even an ordinary blacksmith. The little rail on top is of brass, passing through brass supports which can be had at hardware stores.

### Planning Work.

Women, to whom the management of the household and their own times and seasons of work are committed, are not forced into systematic, punctual habits as early or as certainly. The housekeeper whose breakfast is late falls back on the charity of those who are ready to excuse her. The lady who is late to the bank or workshop cannot plead in excuse that breakfast was late. She knows to excuse will be received and plans to take a hastily "picked up" meal rather than risk the displeasure of the employer and possible fine. The man who is in business for himself knows that every moment's delay after his office hours means a loss of custom and business prestige. The fault has been sometimes found that "woman's work was never done," leaving the inference that it could not be done. This is not true of the work of the average woman.

A vast number of household workers, both mistresses and maids, "work best when the sun is in the west." A few women and a few men are so overworked that they cannot lie down to rest at night without feeling the pressure of the cares yet undone because there was no time to accomplish all. The vast majority of women who bridge late into the night do so because they have ignored the laws of punctuality, or, in short, in colloquial phrase, their work is "ahead of them."

### Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

It is now the correct thing to put the fine needle work which used to be expended upon dollies, centre pieces, and other table accessories, upon dainty pocket handkerchiefs. The finest square of hem stitched lawn is strewn with tiny rosebuds or violets or forget-me-nots, done in the natural colors, and so exquisitely finished that there is no right or wrong side to the handkerchief. Of course, if a girl's name is Rose, she will carry none but rose embroidered handkerchiefs, if her name is Violet, the shy little purple blossom will peep out of her pocket or from under her belt. If she doesn't happen to have a flower name, she chooses a blossom whose name begins with the initial letter of her own, as pansy or pink for Pauline, forget-me-not for Frances, and mignonette for Mary.

### Washing Silk Waists.

Wash silk waists do not always wash well because of ignorance of the proper way of laundering them. Add a teaspoonful of borax to some lukewarm water and enough nice white soap to make a weak suds. Rub through the hands carefully; instead of wringing draw the silk through the tightly clasped hand. If all the dirt has not been taken out, wash again; then rinse in several waters to which have been added a pinch of borax or a half dozen drops of ammonia. Do not let the silk become quite dry before ironing; then use a moderately hot iron, as a very hot one will stretch the silk.

### About Buying Needles.

It is a habit of almost all seamstresses to buy needles by the assorted package "from 5 to 10" being the accepted order. The consequence is that most work baskets are half full of opened and partially used cases wherein the "10," which are finer than needed for ordinary sewing, are left alone. A more sensible plan would seem to be to buy generally 7s, 8s and perhaps 9s as they are wanted. The coarsest and the finest needles are very rarely required.

### A Holder for Spent Matches.

A spent match holder may be made by using eight inches square of Gray Java canvas with white writing paper. Fold and sew the edges together. This makes a little boat. Edge the top with blue striped ribbon, and hang by narrow ribbons. A tinsmith will make for a few cents a tin thing if desired.

### Some Hints.

Pick potatoes before baking.  
Dry spongecake is good toasted.  
Try the heat of the oven with a piece of paper.  
Raise the flour barrel a few inches from the floor.  
Put a rat hole stuff a rag saturated with cayenne pepper solution.  
To clean nickel on stoves use soda water with ammonia. Apply with an old tooth brush and rub with a woolen cloth.  
The rose collar is the newest thing in fancy neck adornments. It is made of artificial pink roses sewed closely on a pink silk cape about eight inches deep. A robe of pink crepe stands up around the neck and falls in stolid ends to the waist in front.  
Litterine is something that ought to find a place on the toilet table of every thoroughly clean woman. A teaspoonful of it

in the water with which you brush your teeth will cleanse the mouth, teeth and throat, correct acidity and render the breath sweet and agreeable.

Horrid mud spatters will appear, no matter how high one holds one's skirts. To let the mud dry and then brush it off is the best way to do with woolen dresses, but something more is necessary for silk. Mud stains silk, and the only way to remove the spots is to brush the goods thoroughly and sponge with alcohol.

Suet, Indian or any fruit pudding may be kept for a long time and when wanted for use placed in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water for a short time, and will be even better than when freshly made. Do not let it stand in the steamer to become water soaked. If a clean dish towel be folded and placed over the top of the steamer before putting on the cover, it will prevent the moisture dropping down on the food. And, by the way, there is no better way of reheating food of any kind than steaming, if properly done. If a jar of beans is baked once in a week, it will be found a good thing to have on hand. Warming over only improves them, and if one wishes a salad, chop some of the beans with a raw onion or two, dress with vinegar, melted butter, pepper and salt if necessary. Slices of the pork which was baked with the beans may be served with the salad.

## AGRICULTURE IN BRITAIN.

### Great Changes Have Taken Place in the Last Fifteen Years.

In referring to the resumption of its sittings by the Royal commission appointed to enquire into the agricultural depression prevailing in Great Britain, the London Times remarks that profound changes have taken place in the condition of agriculture in the United Kingdom since the last Royal commission was appointed fifteen years ago. In 1856 there were 4,213,651 acres under cultivation with wheat in Great Britain, and the average price per quarter was 50 shillings, but since that period the area devoted to this crop has steadily been reduced. In 1879 it was 3,056,400 acres, and last year only 1,912,743 acres were devoted to the growing of wheat, while the price has fallen to 21 shillings per quarter. These figures reflect the desperate condition of agriculture in Britain. Making the whole agricultural land of Great Britain the following changes are found to have occurred during the last fifteen years:—

	1856-60.	1879-80.
Corn crops.....	7,755,356	8,939,468
Green crops.....	3,293,837	3,515,485
Grass land.....	16,478,818	14,296,941

In the fifteen years the area devoted to grain has decreased 1,175,112 acres, that devoted to roots and green crops has decreased 221,618 acres, while the area of permanent grass land has increased 2,181,977 acres. As the Times remarks, the most striking figures are those which record an increase of upwards of two million acres of the area of permanent grass land (permanent pasture, or grass not broken up in rotation). More than half of the entire cultivated area of Great Britain is now occupied by permanent pasture, though there are the strongest grounds for the suggestion that some of the land is particularly in parts of England—which has been described as "out of cultivation" really lies hidden amongst the 16½ million acres denoted as permanent pasture.

### THEY GET OFF EASY.

#### Fourteen Years in What Two Chicago Policemen Get For Killing an Escaping Rescuer.

Thomas J. Morgan and Michael J. Healy, two Chicago policemen, were found guilty the other day of manslaughter and each sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary. The crime for which the two men, who, when members of the police force, were convicted, was the killing of Swan Nelson early on the morning of Christmas Day, 1893. Nelson had just been celebrating the coming holiday, or the greater portion of the preceding Christmas, and when he started for his home he met Officers Morgan and Healy, and with them entered a saloon for the purpose of getting a drink.

The three men had several drinks, and one of the officers insisted that Nelson buy more. He refused and was placed under arrest by one of the officers, both of whom were under the influence of liquor. Nelson broke away and ran toward his home followed by both officers, firing him. One of the bullets wounded him fatally and he crawled under a house, from where he was dragged out by Officer Healy. Nelson died in the patrol wagon while being conveyed to the county hospital.

### Fortified Paris.

To-day, Paris, regarded as a fortified centre, is an entrenched camp, upon the margin of which are numerous new permanent forts. The circle formed by the line of these new forts, which are far outside the forts of 1870, is about 35 miles in circumference, and it contains about 580 square miles, not more than one-seventh of that area being built over. It is a region nearly as large as Monmouthshire, England, with a general frontier of 3,000 miles. The smallest possible circuit to be formed around it by an investing army is 100 miles, so that at least 500,000 men actually upon the spot would be required to undertake any serious operations for the reduction by siege of the French capital. In practice no fewer than 1,000,000 would be necessary. And fortified Paris, although so much more extensive than it was in 1870, can, nevertheless, be defensively held at present by 350,000 men, while, if 700,000, or even more, were called for, they could, without detriment to the field armies, be provided out of the 3,700,000 trained soldiers whom France now has at her disposal.

## PESTS OF LIFE IN INDIA.

### HEAT, INSECTS, SNAKES, RATS THAT TORTURE THE EUROPEAN.

Poisonous Breeds from the Land—Green, Flying Cockroaches and Ants—Cobras, Scorpions, and Centipedes Frequent and Molestable—Rats That Chew One's Hair.

"You may have any kind of weather in India that you choose to seek," says a returned East Indian, "because all the coast cities occupied by Europeans are within easy reach of high mountains, where the season varies from that of an English spring to one of perpetual snow. From Simla, the summer capital, you can see the snow on the tops of the mountains, and Bombay is only a few hours from the region of mild summer weather."

"There are but three comparatively cool months on the coast: part of November, all of December and January, and part of February. During that time you have the summer weather of the temperate zone, with relief from the high humidity of the East Indian summer. After the 1st of February the heat begins to increase and it is soon intense, for the monsoon breaks at Bombay about the middle of May. Then comes six weeks of continuous rain, followed by intense heat and moisture lasting well into October. It is still hot until the month of November. The only relief is the sea breeze after sunset, when there is a considerable fall in the temperature. I could not undertake to give readings of the thermometer, but I should say at a venture that by 8 o'clock in the morning during the hot season the temperature must reach 90° in the shade and it must be pretty well above 100° between 11 and 4. The nights are beset with the danger of the almost

### POISONOUS LAND BREEZE.

and to guard against it one's landward jealousies must be closed when one goes to bed. The man who neglects this may wake to find the land breeze blowing over him and his face curiously contorted as the result of its touch. One sleeps in silk pajamas upon a skeleton bed and a thin, hard mattress, more like a heavy quilt than anything else. On many nights the silk pajamas, always worn by Europeans, become saturated with perspiration, and a draught of air may suddenly cool the body, as one sleeps without bed covering, unless it is a single light sheet. Many persons preach fanned for East India wear, but I found the prickly heat that it induced intolerable. Everybody, however, ought to wear the flannel cholera, belt, which naval officers usually bring home from the tropics.

"Along with the intense heat there go many varieties of noxious insects. The mosquitoes swarm the year round. Every bed is covered with a tent of mosquito netting, and it is the business of your boy, after having made the bed in the morning, to scare out all lingering mosquitoes and then draw the gauze curtains close and tuck them under the mattress. On going to bed you make a little hole in the tent, get in quickly and draw it tight again. House flies are a constant nuisance, and there are great flying cockroaches, two inches long, which sometimes bite, and at certain seasons leave their great wings lying about the house. They eat one's patent leather shoes. Flying ants, great black creatures, come in swarms and also leave their wings over everything. The centipede, an inch and a half long, and more venomous than that of this country, runs into the house and often crawls upon the sleeper. So long as one keeps still there is no danger; but the creature, if one moves, is likely to dig his claws into the flesh and make an unpleasant sore."

### SCORPIONS AROUND.

They come out of old woodwork, and you find them in books that have long lain unused. Their bite is poisonous and sometimes fatal.

"Along with the insects come the serpents. The cobra is the most dangerous. It seldom comes into the houses for some reason, though my small sister slept upon a pile of mats and often crawled upon a mat afterward found. The cobra, however, comes into the compound and often bites the natives. Europeans are seldom bitten by the cobra or other snakes, because the European goes about in boots that give the serpent notice of his coming, and also persons protect him from the bite. As a matter of fact serpents commonly meet in India do not voluntarily go after human prey, but are probably more afraid of man than man of them. A barefooted native, treading noiselessly, gives the serpent no notice of his approach, and may unconsciously step upon him, and then the creature bites in self-defence. I knew a native gardener to be bitten by a cobra. He filled himself with whiskey and walked to keep himself awake. An Englishman whom I knew was bitten by a cobra, and his friends promptly applied the same remedies. They walked him all night against his drowsy protests and his earnest prayer that he be permitted to sleep. His life was saved, but he never really recovered from the shock, though he lived many years after. The bracelet snake is a familiar and venomous little wretch that takes pleasure in coiling up in one's boot during the night or in getting into the holes of one's garments. One soon learns to shake one's boots before putting them on. The natives have a curious aversion to killing snakes, and they have a superstition, shared by some Europeans, that if a cobra be slain its mate will come to avenge the act. Of course, there is no foundation for it, save perhaps that a widowed cobra comes in search of her mate and incidentally kills the slayer."

"Rats abound in India and get into houses and swarm aboard a ship. One great Indian rat, the bandicoot, with a snout like a pig, visits one's bed at night and chews the ends of one's hair. I saw a rat-headed fellow on board ship who used to grease his hair with oil or bear's grease. He was visited one night by a bandicoot, and came on deck next morning with the oddest evidence of the bandicoot's barbarism. The muskrat swarms in India, gets into the houses, and all sorts of wild creatures do, since the doors are merely unclosed openings. His

smell is something tremendous, and when he merely crosses the cork of a soda water bottle he seems to scent the contents.

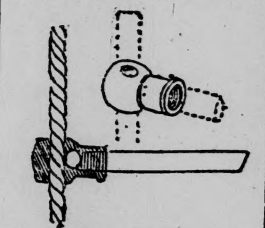
"The bite of an insect, even though slight, or a small sore of any kind that would soon heal in a temperate climate, may hang on for days or weeks in the heat of India, and a slight illness greatly weakens one. Europeans luckily seldom take the native diseases, and though cholera is constantly present in India, it is only in cases of peculiarly widespread epidemics that it reaches the European population. There is no yellow fever there, but small-pox ravages the natives. It is amazing to see how many natives are pock-marked. The natives have small faith in European doctors, but they always take the European cholera mixture. Of course no European submits himself to a native doctor. Abscesses, however, the great terror of the European, though the land breeze comes laden with all sorts of horrible possibilities.

"The change of climate as one goes from the coast into the mountains is like magic. On the journey up from Bombay to Indian ghat, trichinopolis, cheap long rolls of tobacco with a straw through them that they may draw. This is because they are extremely wet. But when one reaches Materan he finds his trichinopolis as dry as a punk. The thin atmosphere of the heights has sucked them dry of all their moisture."

## SOME RECENT INVENTIONS.

### That Somebody Will Find Use For in Everyday Life.

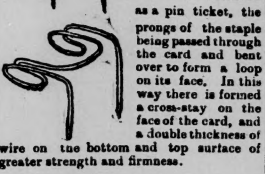
In the construction of the rope ladder shown in the annexed cut, advantage is



taken of the ball-bearing principle now largely employed in mechanics. The rung tip has the usual passage for the rope, and in addition a movable ball, arranged to receive the pressure of the rope and hold it in the rung firmly in any desired position. This arrangement of the party enables the ladder when not in use to be packed in small space.

### A SIMPLE FORM OF PIN TICKET.

There appears to be no limit to the uses to which fine wire may be put, the latest novelty of this character being shown in the accompanying cut. It is intended as a pin ticket, the prongs of the staple being passed through the card and bent over to form a loop on its face. In this way there is formed a cross-stay on the face of the card, and a double thickness of wire on the bottom and top surface of greater strength and firmness.



### AN AID TO FISHERMEN.

Here is another article made from wire which appeals to the followers of Isaac Walton. How often, when the fish are not biting with their accustomed avidity, the patient fisherman has wished for some means to support his rod in position while partaking of lunch or resting upon the bank. An English inventor has devised such an arrangement, as shown in the annexed engraving. The board to which the wire is attached is pointed so that it can be driven into the ground, while hinges connect it to its greater portability. The simplicity of the device is the greatest recommendation.

### BOTH FUNNEL AND MEASURE.

Among the recent household novelties is the combination funnel and measuring vessel here illustrated. A valve controls the outlet orifice, and is connected with a



spring-retracted rod, extending to the top of the vessel. Hinged legs are adapted to extend below the lower end of the vessel, their surfaces being dialed to fold against and conform to the circumference of body of the funnel when not in use.

ADJUSTABLE SIGHT FOR SMALL ARMS. With an experience gained from a long service in the use of small arms, a member of the active force of the United States Navy has devised the rear sight for these weapons shown in the accompanying illustration.



It consists of a slight leaf pivoted to the gun, and provided with a sight notch and a bright strip, in the same vertical plane with the line of sight. Means are provided for raising and lowering the leaf, notches serving to hold it at any desired elevation.

## A SOLDIER'S RECKLESS DISCIPLINE.

### A Russian Captain Drilled a Soldier While the Bullets Rained Round Them.

At Sebastopol, during the siege, a Captain Semakoff, wishing some wine, ordered an officer to send a man after it. The man, a young soldier, took the money and started to do the errand. Just then, however, a French battery had concentrated its fire upon the very spot where the young man must go outside the works. He stopped, and then turned back. "I wouldn't go out there for the world!" he said.

The officer, of course, reported the act of disobedience to the captain. The captain, in a rage, ordered the man into his presence, and demanded why he had not obeyed his captain's order.

"I beg you to pardon me, captain, but I was terribly afraid."

"Afraid!" cried the captain. "Afraid! A Russian soldier afraid! Wait a minute. I will drive the fear out of you. Come with me."

The captain led the way to the rampart, mounted it, and there, with the bullets raining round him, began putting the man through some military exercises. The look-out in the fort held their breath. If a hat was put on a bayonet and lifted above the walls, the bullets came that way on the instant.

Not many seconds elapsed before a bullet struck the captain in the arm. He did not wince, but kept on with the drill, while the blood dripped down his hand to the wall.

Next a bullet went through the tail of the soldier's coat, and another through his knapsack. Then suddenly the firing ceased.

The soldier begged for grace, and promised to go wherever he was sent. Still the captain continued his drill. When he thought the lesson had been learned, or, perhaps, when his arm grew too painful, he dismissed the soldier and went himself to the surgeon and had his wound dressed.

The French explained afterward that they ceased firing out of sheer astonishment at the sight of the two men exposing themselves so recklessly.

"If they had been English instead of French," concludes the Russian officer who tells the story, and who evidently has a prejudice against John Bull, "they would have killed our brave captain past a doubt."

## NICOTINE BLINDNESS.

### A Disease That Prevails Among Tobacco Smokers.

"Did you ever hear of tobacco blindness?" said a doctor. "It is something we meet with quite freely, yet not so much as one would suppose, when the great consumption of tobacco is considered. Yet there are many who are on the threshold of tobacco blindness who have, or may not have, an experience with the disease."

"For, in tobacco poisoning, like that produced by other drugs, the system can resist the influence of the invader up to a certain point, when the smallest further dose of the poison will produce the same symptoms as the taking of a larger dose would. Thus, in the case of many people, the mere smoking of a pipe or two more a day would produce in them all the advanced symptoms of tobacco poisoning. So it is that doctors make it imperative in such cases that the smoking habit must be dropped entirely. To smoke moderately will not do. You cannot afford to take the chances of giving the system that little bit more of nicotine which would cause the case to be serious."

"Tobacco blindness can, fortunately, be cured. With the smoking habit abolished, plenty of outdoor exercise, a good nerve tonic, which would assist in the purification of the blood as well as toning up the general system, and abstinence from alcoholic beverages, there is no reason why tobacco blindness should not be cured. Alcohol, drunk in any of its forms, is liable to produce tobacco blindness in a fairly heavy smoker."

"But the strangest part of it all is that a person does not have to smoke tobacco to become afflicted with tobacco blindness. In fact, one of the most obstinate cases I ever had was that of a waiter in a city cafe. He was a nonsmoker and a total abstainer, yet he came to me with tobacco blindness fully developed, caused by being compelled to work all day in the atmosphere of tobacco smoke, breathing the poisoned air polluted by 30 or 40 smokers. It is a wonder why more of the disease does not develop when this is considered. But, fortunately, nature is more kind to us than we are to ourselves, so she gives us strength to throw off many evils to which we are carelessly exposed."

## Pitifully Humorous.

Some men's wives are too much like slaves, beings whose duty it is to be contented with plenty of hard work and something less than a plenty of board and clothes. Such a case seems to have been brought to light in southern Indiana, under circumstances half-pathetic, half-humorous.

An aged couple who had lived snugly for many years, sold their farm for sixteen thousand dollars. In due course the purchaser called with a notary to close up the business. The notary had prepared a deed, which the farmer signed, and passed to his wife, whose signature also was necessary.

To the surprise of all concerned, the woman refused to put her name to the document.

"I have lived on this farm for fifty years," she said, "and I'm not going to sign away my rights unless I get something out of it that I can call my own."

The husband reasoned with her; the notary did likewise. She was immovable. The purchaser grew nervous. There was no telling how unreasonable her demands might be, but he was eager to go to the farm.

"How much will you take to sign the deed?" he inquired. The woman hesitated. Finally she said:

"Well, I think I ought to have two dollars."

The man handed her the amount, and she signed the papers. Then she turned the silver dollars over and over, jingling one against the other, and chucking over her good fortune.

"Well, well," she said, "this is the first money I ever had in my life to spend to suit myself."

## YOUNG FOLKS.

### "Ana, Mana, Mona, Miko."

In an empty room we three  
Play the games we always like,  
And count to see who "it" shall be—  
Ana, mana, mona, miko.

Round and round the rhyme will go  
Till the final word shall strike in  
Counting fast or counting slow—  
Barcelona, bona, strike.

What it all means no one knows,  
Mixed up like a pedlar's pack.  
As from door to door he goes—  
Hare, ware, frow, track.

Now we guess and now we doubt,  
Words enough or words we lack.  
Till the rhyming brings about  
Welcomed with a farewell shout—  
Hullo, bullico, we-wi-wo-wack, You are out.

### Apron and Necktie Party.

We want to tell our young readers about an "Apron and necktie party" that was held a short time ago. The party was for young folks from twelve to eighteen years old. All were requested to bring aprons and ties to match.

At the door stood a young man with a basket in his hand, and as each lady and girl entered she dropped a package containing a necktie into the basket.

As the boys entered they were each handed a card with a number on it. The girls remained in the dressing-room until all had arrived and were ready to go together into the hall.

It was amusing to see so many girls—there were about fifty—come marching into the hall, each wearing a gay apron. They seated themselves at one end of the platform. The boys took the opposite side of the hall. The spectators were the parents, older brothers and sisters, and a few friends of the children. There were about one hundred and fifty in all.

After all were seated and prepared to listen, a young boy sixteen years old played a pretty piece on the piano; other pieces on the piano and two songs followed. Then the young man with the basket in which were the neckties, stepped on the platform and said he was ready to call the numbers.

Each boy on getting his tie was given time to fasten it at his neck and find the apron to match it, before another was called. This was done so as to give each necktie and apron a chance to be seen.

No. 1 was called, and a beautiful boy of thirteen walked up and took a package out of the basket; he opened it, and out came a tie of red, white and blue stripes. There was enough material in it to make a good sized flag. He found the apron to match worn by a girl of seventeen. They took their place on the floor amid roars of laughter.

No. 2 was called; he got a long white tie with loops long enough to reach to each shoulder, and ends down to his knees. Another got a bright red, and the apron to match had such large strings that they would have made a table-spread.

One couple had tie and apron made of black cloth thickly covered with red stars. The stars were the size of a silver dollar, made of red flannel and sewed on the black. The tie was very large.

The last one drawn was gay calico. It was bright blue ground covered with gay colored flowers—roses, pinks, tulips, and green leaves; the flowers were as large as a saucer dish. The tie was large enough to reach to each shoulder and the ends to the waist; the apron was big enough for a couch cover.

The ties we have mentioned caused more laughter and amusement than the others, although they were all comical and worth describing, if we had the space.

When the boys were all decked with their gay ties and white aprons, they lined up in one around the hall, a lively march was played on the piano. They went around the hall a number of times and then marched to the supper room. There were three long tables with white table cloths, white dishes, paper napkins and very large bowls of lovely flowers on the centre of each table. Coffee, biscuits, and cold boiled ham, were served first; then ice cream, coconut, chocolate, and sponge cake.

After the young folks had their supper the older ones gathered around the tables and while we were eating, the boys and girls were playing games: "the miller," "drop the handkerchief," and "rope."

At the last they all formed in line and marched to the dressing-room, where each boy said: "Night to his partner."

The party broke up at half past ten o'clock, and a jolly time they had, and such laughing as the boys buttoned their overcoats, to hide their gay neckties. They said they were going to keep them as a remembrance of the party.

### English Weavers in 1920.

I am eighty-one years of age, and can remember hand-loom weavers and weaving as far back as 1829 in East Lancashire, says a writer in the Spectator. I have a painful recollection of the poverty and distress among hand-loom weavers. Our family consisted of father and mother and eight children, all dependent upon hand-loom. Breakfast in our home was often meal porridge sweetened with treacle, eaten with small beer; dinner, meat only on Sunday, and that chiefly bones boiled into soup.

The rest of the week's dinner, potatoes and oaten cake, seldom butter, and never cheese. Supper similar to breakfast. The quantity of these was so scant, so that we often had not enough to eat.

As to wages, an ordinary man could not earn more than 10s. per week, and often he could not procure enough warp and weft even to earn that. The idea of "putting one-pound notes between slices of bread and butter" is simply monstrous. In respect to the statement of kindness and sympathy between employers and employed, I can only recollect grinding poverty and crushing dependence, which had the effect of taking away a man's self-respect. When I think of my early days—poor food, poor clothing, poor homes, no day school—I do not wish to see the "golden age" back again.

### One Way.

Do you have much trouble with your help, Mrs. Penguin? asked Mrs. Waglam. Not a bit, said Mrs. Penguin. Why, how do you avoid it? said Mrs. Waglam, in astonishment. I don't keep any," said Mrs. Penguin.



## Consumption.

Valuable treatment and two bottles of medicine sent free to any sufferer. Give address and Post Office address. E. A. BRYAN, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

## THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it worth it?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

It is reported from Ottawa that Nicholas Flood Davin will father a resolution in the Commons advocating the extension of the franchise to women. One by one the planks of the progressive policy of the Patrons are being pinned to the patched-up platform of the passive politicians. Whatever his motive, THE TIMES will commend Mr. Davin's resolution.

The Medicine Hat News, commenting upon the possible changes that the North-West redistribution will entail, points out that by affinity of interests the districts of Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod and Calgary seem destined to form one Dominion electoral division, but adds, "However, 'most of the people here would prefer to see the coming election fought out in the limits that have confined the constituency of Western Assiniboia.'" Evidently the people of Medicine Hat want to have just one whack at Mr. Davin before sinking their identity with Calgary.

Up to date we have noticed only a stray and passing reference in eastern papers to the Territorial fair to be held at Regina this summer. If there is to be an attendance of any magnitude of eastern people at the fair, the matter of advertising should not be lost sight of. The show is to open in less than three months, and it usually takes the down east farmer more than that length of time to decide upon making a trip of one hundred miles. Doubtless the intention is to allow the railroad companies to do most of the advertising, but an eye should be kept open to see that the feature is not neglected. Railroads rarely advertise excursions for more than four weeks, and that time will be totally insufficient to meet an easterner's preparations for a 1500 or 2000 mile journey.

### C. P. R. CO. AND SEED GRAIN.

When it became apparent that the government positively refused to grant more than forty per cent. of the seed grain required to sow the acreage prepared for crop in this district, application was made to the C. P. R. Co. The following letter from the company is final:

WINNIPEG, April 26th, 1895.  
Wm. Watson, Esq.,  
Moose Jaw, Assn.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to my letter of 15th inst., to you re petition for seed grain, the matter has been fully considered by the Company's executive and the president regrets that the Company is unable under present circumstances to provide the required seed. Yours truly,

L. A. HAMILTON,  
Land Commissioner

### UNWARRANTED DELAY.

OTTAWA, April 23, 1895.

J. H. Grayson, Esq.,  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. I have been authorized by the Department of Agriculture to take charge of the Moose Jaw dairy station for the season of 1895, but I am not authorized to advance 15 cents per pound on the butter which may be made during the summer. I am authorized to advance what I may consider a sum equal to two-thirds of the value of the butter, after the manufacturing charge is

deducted. I hope this amount may be equal to 15 cents per pound, but I have no means of governing the market price which may be available.

I had expected that your letter would give some intimation of the quantity of milk which might be expected, in case we should endeavor to open the creamery early next month. I can send a man to begin operations as soon as ever the farmers are prepared to furnish a quantity of milk equal to about or over 2,000 pounds per day. I am, Yours very truly,  
J. W. ROBERTSON,  
Dairy Commissioner.

With respect to the last paragraph of Prof. Robertson's letter, which presages a month's delay in opening the season for the creamery, this may be said: The directors of the creamery association asked the professor to open the dairy station by May 1st. Those directors, who are on the ground, would not have asked for the opening on that date if any doubts had existed about the necessary quantity of milk being available on that date. As a matter of fact, the supply now available is far beyond what Prof. Robertson requires. After the butter-maker arrives, at least ten days must be consumed in putting the building and machinery in order. It will thus be impossible to receive milk until late in May. A valuable month wasted for intending patrons who have gone to expense in securing cows, cream separators and other appliances! The delay is most unfortunate and altogether useless.

### THE HUDSON'S BAY FAKE.

Since the calling of Parliament no shadow of doubt has remained that the Hudson's Bay Railway promises—made during the winter when the government intended holding an early election—were neither more nor less than fake promises intended to catch the North-West voter. The government had not then, and has not now, any intention of pushing the Hudson's Bay line. The colonization road scheme, it was thought, would pass for a commencement of the through line enterprise, and would once again fool the electors. Such being the case, the people of the North-West generally will not greatly regret the fact that the Saskatchewan branch scheme seems unlikely to be immediately fulfilled. The grant named—\$2,500,000—was entirely disproportionate to the importance of the road; and the prospective handling of such a subsidy prior to an election campaign was well calculated, in view of past disclosures, to raise alarm and suspicion that bulky chunks of the appropriation would find their way into doubtful constituencies. The Toronto World, which for the past few months has been the best posted among government journals, says of the affair:—

"The revived Hudson's Bay railway project has to all intents and purposes collapsed. It will be remembered that some few weeks ago it was given out that an arrangement had been made between the Government and the Hudson's Bay Railway company and the former contractors of the company, who had considerable claims still unsettled against the company, by which the government would bonus the road for a distance of 250 miles at \$16,000 a mile, and thus build the road to the Saskatchewan. When this announcement was made a great deal of opposition was evinced, especially by the Canadian Pacific, whose line would be paralleled by the new road, and by the other consideration that if the Hudson Bay railway were built it would make a new sea port, and deprive the C.P.R. of a large portion of its existing traffic. But besides this opposition the promoters of the road and the contractors failed to agree, and the result has been that the government have practically withdrawn their promise of aid, and a considerable feeling of relief is thereby experienced by their supporters in the House.

The company is represented by Hugh Sutherland, who is the president. The syndicate of contractors who had agreed to build the road, and who were acceptable to the government, were William McKenzie of Toronto, who has command of large means; Dan Mann of Montreal, who is also in good standing, and Mr. James Ishbister of this city, who did big contracts on the Government road in Cape Breton. Recently there appeared in Ottawa Donald Grant, a contractor of Minnesota, and Foley Bros. also of Minnesota, both of these firms made up of men who were formerly Canadians. On Monday it began to be whispered about that Hugh Sutherland had made a deal with Grant and the Foleys, and that Mann and McKenzie were to be dropped, and it is even reported, and there seems to be good reason for the report, that a new contract made by Sutherland on behalf of the company with Grant and the Foleys was sub-

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Window curtain poles.

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## R. BOGUE.

mitted to the Government a day or two ago for approval. It is now declared on what seems to be good evidence, that the Government refused to sanction this contract, as the new contractors were not in the arrangement formerly made and which was made with a view that McKenzie and Mann who had large sums already due them for former work on the road would be compensated. At all events, the whole thing is now declared off. Contractor Grant has left Ottawa and so has Mr. McKenzie, who was there two days this week. There are rumors going about as to parties not yet named being in the deal to side track McKenzie. If they were they have overreached themselves."

### THE BONUS.

We will say and we will stick to it that we are unalterably opposed to the principle of municipal bonusing. There doubtless have been cases in which cities or townships have reaped fair dividends from investments by bonus in enterprises and industries. There are exceptions to every rule. As a rule the liberty of the municipal bonusing has operated as a bad influence by coaxing ill-directed enterprise, engendering false hopes and extravagance, and inducing booms which in nine cases out of ten result in disappointment and eventual flatulency. The last state of a boom-stricken community is inevitably worse than the first. In the interest of the whole Territories, THE TIMES would support a legislative measure to deprive municipalities of the power to pay bonus money in any emergency. Many towns and counties in Ontario have bonussed themselves to death. More than one bonus-ridden community in that province is agitating for the abolition of the bonus license. We will state an actual case, and it is not an isolated one. A certain town paid material sums to induce the establishment of several factories. The promoters were of course bound to carry on business in that town for a term of years. The term will soon expire, and each industry is asking for a further bonus; it must be forthcoming, else the factories will be removed to other towns which are offering inducements. To raise money for the further bonus will plunge the town deeper into the quagmire of debt; the loss of the factories will entail a large loss of population, and consequent depreciation in values of all property in the town. The ratepayers in that place are between the devil and the deep sea. Small wonder that they wish to see no more of the bonus system, for then neighboring towns would be unable to coax their factory men away.

An enterprise that demands a bonus confesses that the conditions under which it will operate are unfavorable; and the town that offers a bonus confesses that its facilities, inducements and opportunities for that enterprise are inferior. A laboring man who is unable to earn sufficient for his own sustenance makes but a sorry citizen of a town; yet a small public bonus to such a citizen might keep him in apparent prosperity, and he would count one on the census list, would pay his poll tax, and would add to the general volume of consumption. Would it pay the town to keep him? Arguing on the principle that upholds bonuses, it certainly would pay the town to keep him; but arguing with ordinary every-day horse sense, it is clear that the town would be a loser to the extent of the bonus paid to the laborer. The same horse sense applied to requests for industrial bonuses will knock out the bonus nine times out of

ten. If the laborer cannot pay his way the town would be well rid of him. The same applies to the factory.

There are, as we have admitted, exceptions to this rule; and it may be that the case of Moose Jaw and the pottery industry is one of the exceptions. In our vicinity there are undoubtedly vast deposits of clay of valuable quality, adapted for the manufacture of various sorts of coarse and medium earthenware and possibly finer material. Two experienced pottery men have viewed the deposits; they would venture to embark in the industry at this point if free land and free buildings were furnished them; they would themselves assume the expense of providing and installing machinery. To present free land would not burden the town to an alarming extent, and that request might well be granted. To erect and present free buildings is, however, a direct and material bonus. Upon principle it should be opposed. Any industry that cannot be established with reasonable prospects of paying dividends by its own merit and ordinary commercial favor, is better left unattempted. If the enterprise was certain of success no bonus would be required. If it is not certain of success, the town cannot afford to become a partner in it. We would be heartily pleased to see the pottery industry at Moose Jaw become an established fact, but, being wholly without knowledge of the comparative prospects of such a business, we can neither recommend nor dissuade the projectors in respect to their embarkation in it.

### A SERIOUS MATTER.

There is one fact accepted as such, by every class and community upon the globe, viz., that punishment follows transgression of laws. Different peoples and different religious sects hold varied ideas as to the constitution of laws, as well as to the times, ways and means of punishment for their violation, but there is no denial that retribution in some form is sure to follow wrongdoing and the wrongdoer. Belief in this fact antedates civilization. The savage tribe was never yet discovered in whose ethics or lack of ethics this impression was not embodied. It is the essence of every promulgated human religion. Every division of Christianity emphasizes it. Atheists, skeptics, and infidels of every description accept it and teach it as a fact. The divine attribute in man which recognizes the impossibility of breaking laws with impunity is commonly, among Christian people, called conscience. The conscience of a devout Catholic, a rigid Calvinist, a bigoted Jew, a superstitious Brahmin, a reverent North American Indian, a man-eating South Sea Island savage, and a wild African pagan, may be and undoubtedly is a totally unequal quantity, working in grooves of vast dissimilarity, nevertheless the conscience of every member of the human family converges to the common sequence that iniquity will be requited.

Well, that's dry reading, isn't it? And 'tis only repeating what no one disputes. How is the iniquity of the Honorable but Dishonest Thomas McGreevy going to be requited? There is, as we said before, some divergence of opinion as to the constitution of law, and its violation,—in certain directions. But Pagan, Infidel, Mussulman, Hindu and Christian unite in recognizing the right in law of a property holder, and in characterizing the thief of property as a law breaker. The verdict of all man-

kind is that Thomas McGreevy is a law breaker because he is a thief. Has the thief been punished? No! The punishment meted out to this thief in high life was barely an apology for punishment. If McGreevy had been an ordinary citizen without political influence, twenty years penal servitude would have been his portion by Canadian law.

When Achan by his thieving drew the wrath of Jehovah upon the camp of the Israelites, the capital punishment of the guilty one was necessary to appease the anger of Omnipotence and to remove the heavy penalty which otherwise would have been visited upon the descendants of Jacob. If political influence in the army of Joshua had saved Achan from the consequences of his avaricious propensity, then the twelve wandering tribes of God's chosen people would have borne the punishment for Achan's sin. Are the people of Canada willing that the consequences of Thomas McGreevy's theft shall be shifted upon the shoulders of the nation? This man was a public thief. He owed his escape from punishment to the highest representatives of the people of Canada, and therefore directly to the people of Canada. The County of Quebec West has to its everlasting shame endorsed McGreevy's booting, and when the booter again takes his seat in Parliament Canada as a nation will have practically volunteered to share McGreevy's infamy and McGreevy's punishment. By forever expelling McGreevy from offices of public trust, and by securing for him adequate punishment, Canada would have spared herself the infamy. Whether she could have altogether escaped the punishment is not so certain. Even now the interest on the sum of his booting is being paid in taxes and tariffs by the people. Who can say when the evil of his example will be eradicated? He has wofully corrupted and blinded one whole constituency; he was a party to debauching at least one spending department of government; his case was the means of bending the department of Justice to political exigency; and it seems that the Dominion of Canada is about to become or has even now become his partner in crime. Of this we may be certain, "as we sow so shall we also reap." If we allow booters to have a voice in our councils, to have a vote in the control of our expenditures, we may rest assured that our rulers will be corrupted, that our resources will be rifled, and that our moneys will be booted with a vengeance. We call upon Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the first citizen of Canada, to whom the honor and credit of his country should be the dearest possession, to move through Mr. Foster, his leader in the Commons, for the permanent expulsion from Parliament of the Hon. Thos. McGreevy, Thief.

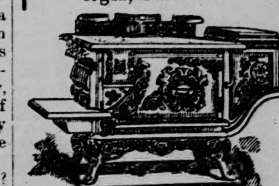
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**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Supt. Sunday School—J. E. Battell.  
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. A. P. Ledingham.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at 8; Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30. Everybody welcome.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. F. B. Stacey, B.A.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

**CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.**  
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Services—Holy Eucharist monthly at 11 o'clock.

**Sunday Services:** Matins at 11 o'clock; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evensong at 7; Special Evensong every Friday at 7:30 (choir practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evensong 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.  
All seats free and unappropriated.

**Relief in Six Hours.**—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases, relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary system in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

### ANTI PROHIBITION.

#### Text of the Majority Report of the Famous Liquor Commission.

Four small boys, says the Ottawa Journal, staggered into the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon under a load of papers. It was the majority report of the Royal Commission appointed three years ago to enquire into the probable effect in the Dominion of a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

As everybody is aware, the commissioners have been travelling up and down, to and fro, in this country and others, at intervals ever since, taking opinions and evidence. The documents submitted on Wednesday included many thousands of pages. The commissioners' summary was type-written, but the bulk of the presentation was the evidence word for word, which was all printed.

The cost of the commission revealed to date comes just within \$70,000, but the bills are not all in. The commissioners were paid \$10.00 a day and expenses. The expense of printing, etc., has of course been heavy. The report, which is point blank against prohibition, is signed by four of the five commissioners, namely: Sir Jos. Hickson, chairman; Judge McDonald, Mr. Giguat, M.P., and E. F. Clarke, of Toronto. They find against prohibition on all counts, as it were. Rev. Dr. McLeod dissents from this view and has prepared a minority report. The sense of the majority report may be gleaned from the following extracts:

The enactment of a prohibitory law for the whole Dominion would prejudicially affect the business, industrial and commercial interests of the country. The effect of the law on the federal, provincial and municipal revenues from the traffic would be to practically wipe them out. In Quebec the wiping out of so large a sum as \$500,000 would prove severely embarrassing.

It may be asked if progress in the states of the United States which have adopted prohibitory laws, has been greater than in the various Canadian provinces under license. The commissioners believe that it must be answered in the negative by every one disposed to weigh the facts dispassionately.

#### NOT A NATIONAL SIN.

The commissioners cannot agree with the view so earnestly put forward by some church organizations, and many witnesses, that the recognition of the traffic by licensing it, is immoral and a national sin. On the other hand, the undersigned are of opinion that the combined system of license and regulation which for centuries has been the rule of civilized nations, with such amendments as experience has proved, and shall from time to time prove to be needful in order to make it more efficient, should not be departed from. The churches which have adopted the view that the use of liquor as a beverage is morally wrong, have taken steps to give effect to their conclusions as regards their adherents, which is wholly within their legitimate sphere of action. It is almost impossible, after reading the evidence taken by the commission, not to conclude that much of the agitation on this question of prohibition of the liquor traffic is to be attributed to a desire to see these views adopted generally. The undersigned consider that the aim of any system of regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic, is to lessen or extinguish the evils which arise from

intemperance, or from improper use of intoxicating beverages; and after the most careful and anxious consideration of the subject, they have come to the conclusion that this would not be accomplished by the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Dominion, and if such a law were passed it would not be sufficiently enforced.

#### TOO COERCIVE.

A prohibitory law purports to much of the character of coercive legislation on a matter in regard to which a very large portion of the people consider they are qualified and entitled to judge for themselves, to be accepted as a measure they are called upon to unhesitatingly obey, and hence the impracticability of efficient enforcement.

With the powers possessed by the various provinces to legislate in respect to the traffic, the certainty that in some of the provinces prohibition would meet with determined opposition; with an open frontier, such as the Dominion possesses largely, bordering on states in which sale would be carried on; the undersigned consider that it is illusory to anticipate that a general prohibitory law could be enforced with any reasonable degree of efficiency.

#### AS TO COMPENSATION.

The question of making compensation to those engaged in the manufacture and those engaged in the wholesale and retail vending of liquors, one or both classes, should the traffic be put an end to by legislation, has been frequently referred to, and much evidence has been taken on the subject. The undersigned commissioners, regarding the evidence given and what has been proposed in other countries, as, for instance, England, France, Germany, and some of the British colonies, consider that the payment of compensation could not, justly, be avoided in the case of those who, by such legislation would have their business, which they have been carrying on under the sanction of the state, abruptly put an end to, and their capital in many cases almost swept away and in all considerably diminished.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Under the head of general remarks the commissioners say that the treatment of habitual drunkards requires most anxious and careful attention. Present methods, they say, are inefficient and demoralizing. Terms in jail have neither a deterrent or elevating influence. Scientific treatment is spoken of, but in the absence of reliable data, it is recommended that special drunkards' asylums be instituted. Saloons are designated as an unmitigated evil. Bad liquors are also reported against, and the commissioners are in favor of issuing a lesser number of licenses, and of making higher fees.

#### ONE FOR THE WIVES.

The spending of money unnecessarily on, and the over-indulgence in liquor amongst the working classes, the undersigned are convinced frequently result, not so much from a love of liquor, as from the love of sociable society and the comfort which is found in the places where the sale takes place but in many instances is not to be met with in their own homes. Discomfort, badly cooked food, and ill-ventilated dwellings have much to answer for in connection with intemperance. Attention to these matters, and more especially, to the training of the female portion of the population in a knowledge of domestic economy and household duties, the undersigned are satisfied would have an elevating and most beneficial effect.

**Catarh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.**—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

#### One Gives Relief.

It is so easy to be mistaken about indigestion, and think there is some other trouble. The cure is Ripans Tablets. One tablet gives relief. Ask any druggist.

#### Carmel Passwords.

**CARMEL, April 30, 1895.**—There was a sound of revelry by night near the government pond in front of Roseview farm on Friday last. As the silvery tones stole through the soft "Gray" gloaming the white-faced pony pricked up its ears and the wheels of the cart squeaked musically. Residence in the Irish Colonies must have an exhilarating effect on our citizens.

Mr. A. Smith and Mr. C. C. Lyon spent a few days here lately purchasing some matched teams for driving and a few good saddle horses which they intend to ship east at once.

I understand that ministers are at a discount in Carmel just now and that ranchers are preferable with the young ladies.

Our church was honored last Sunday by a visit from the Misses Hudson of Moose Jaw, and Mr. G. Copeland of Ft. Walsh.

The Carmelites are saving their breath since election excitement has died out. Both "My Dad's Dinner Fail" and the "Eaton" jacket are out of repair.

We notice that Mr. C. Langford's face is wreathed in smiles since the young heir appeared on the scene.

HIGH INKYDINK.

**Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.**—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease. 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. I am a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

### Boharm Jottings.

**BOHARM, April 29, 1895.**—Rev. Mr. Smith occupied the pulpit here last Sunday. On his way to Caron on Saturday evening he was seen driving the wee man of the town home. The boys say he has taken the first step in the right direction and hope he may not fare as did the Indian.

Our first and last page expects to start for the east in a few days with his menagerie accompanied by his footman (a young John Bull). They expect to put up at Wolsley, or thereabouts.

One of our Boharmites has received an appointment as J.P. Results of last fall's election.

Seeding is nearly done in this district. Some of the farmers have started the plow. RANIER.

**Rheumatism Cured in a Day.**—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.



### OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

#### The Cheapest and Quickest ROUTE

#### OLD - COUNTRY !

##### SAILING DATES.

FROM HALIFAX.  
Parisian—Allan Line.....April 13  
Numidian—Allan Line.....April 27  
Vancouver—Dominion Line.....April 20  
Oregon—Dominion Line.....May 4  
FROM NEW YORK.  
New York—American Line.....May 1  
Paris—American Line.....May 8  
Adriatic—White Star Line.....May 1  
Trenton—White Star Line.....May 8  
State of California.....May 11  
State of Nebraska.....April 27  
Westernland—Red Star Line.....May 1  
Nordland—Red Star Line.....May 8  
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$10 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to  
J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,  
Moose Jaw.

Or to  
ROBERT KERR,  
General Passenger Agt., Winnipeg

## James Brass

### BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street. Moose Jaw

## WOOL.

### KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO., Midnapore Mills.

#### CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.  
Tweed.....from 60c. to \$1 a yard.  
Flannels.....from 30c. to 50c.  
Shirts.....\$2.00 to \$2.50  
Costs and Drawers.....\$1.25 to \$1.50  
Suits to measure.....\$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

## ADDRESS

To the Free and Independent Electors of Western

### Assiniboia.

#### GENTLEMEN,—

The largest and most thoroughly representative convention ever held in this constituency has unanimously chosen me to be the standard bearer of Patron principles and Tariff Reform in the Federal election which must soon take place.

Having accepted that nomination I now respectfully solicit the support of every one who favors all or any of these principles. Briefly stated, the most essential of them are: The Maintenance of British Connection; the Reservation of Public Lands for Actual Settlers; Rigid Economy in every Department of Public Service; TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY; the Abolition of the Senate; the Enfranchisement of Women; and the Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Of these the Tariff Plank is most important at present, for the Government has boldly declared its intention to ask you to endorse for the fifth time the so-called "National Policy." That policy was inaugurated in 1878, and has therefore been on trial for a period of seventeen years, during which we have waited in vain for even a measure of the prosperity which it was predicted to bring, and for which we hopefully looked. Nothing but the extreme partisanship to which both Conservatives and Liberals are equally inclined, and which unpatriotic extremists foster for their own ends, could have so long preserved from extinction a policy so disappointing.

To destroy that partisanship and to establish a wholesome parliamentary independence, is a primary object of Patronism, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall constantly keep that aim in view. At the same time I claim the right to support, on the tariff question, the party whose policy conforms with ours, and to continue that support so long as I can thereby best promote your interests without a sacrifice of principle.

The School question is one altogether apart from Patronism. Nevertheless, it is a live question, and any candidate who evades or has evaded it is unworthy of public confidence. I am a life-long supporter of the non-sectarian system. In my native province, in Manitoba and in the North-West, I have been by tongue and pen an earnest advocate of it. I shall steadfastly persist in that advocacy wherever and whenever opportunity presents itself, and shall as strongly support the general introduction of the non-sectarian system as I shall protest against interference where it now exists.

My earlier years were spent on a farm, and experience has thoroughly familiarized me with all the privations and hardships of the pioneer. I came to the North-West fourteen years ago, and have passed through its "booms," its floods, its droughts, and its years of plenty. During that time I have seen nearly every part of the country, and I think I have a fair conception of its various adaptabilities and requirements.

I dislike personal canvassing, believing as I do that every citizen should be left to exercise his franchise according to the dictates of his own intelligence. It may be impossible for me to meet you all before election day, and I again most earnestly seek the vote and personal assistance of every elector whose ideas, in whole or in part, accord with mine. If the honor conferred upon me by the large and representative body that put me in nomination is endorsed by a majority, and should I become your representative, I shall endeavor to faithfully discharge, to the best of my ability, the various duties appertaining to that important position.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. K. MCINNIS.

## PERFECT FIT

—AND—

## PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish

### FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT

—TRY—

**J. MELHUISE,**  
Merchant Tailor.

**JOHN BELLAMY,**  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

## FURNITURE

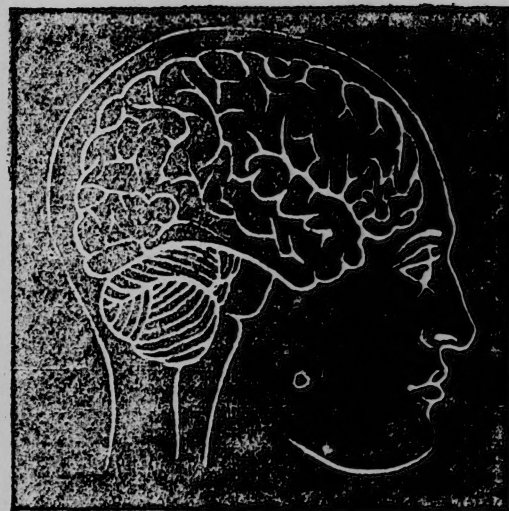
**BABY BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.**

AGENT FOR **GENDREN BICYCLES.**

Window Shades 60c. to 90c. complete with Spring Roller.

**UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES** CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

## Mysteries of the HUMAN BRAIN!



The latest discovery in the science of the world is that nerve centres located in or near the base of the brain control all the organs of the body, and when these nerve centres are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid, or nerve force, are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centres will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force; that is, when a nerve centre is deranged or in any way diseased it is impossible for it to supply the same quantity of nerve force as when in a healthy condition; hence the organs which depend upon it for nerve force suffer, and are unable to properly perform their work, and as a result disease makes its appearance.

At least two-thirds of our chronic diseases and ailments are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centres at the base of the brain, and not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organs

and not the nerve centres, which are the cause of the trouble. The wonderful cures wrought by the Great South American Nerve Tonic are due alone to the fact that this remedy is based upon the foregoing principle. It cures by rebuilding and strengthening the nerve centres, and thereby increasing the supply of nerve force or nervous energy.

This remedy has been found of infinite value for the cure of Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Paroxysms, Sleeplessness, Forgetfulness, Mental Dependancy, Nervousness of Females, Hot Flashes, Sick Headache, Heart Disease. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

South American Nerve Tonic is without doubt the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Stomach Troubles, because it acts through the nerves. It gives relief in one day, and absolutely effects a permanent cure in every instance. Do not allow your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, to keep you from using this health-giving remedy. It is based on the result of years of scientific research and study. A single bottle will convince the most incredulous.

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**  
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.



## ROYAL VISITING CARDS.

GREAT QUANTITIES OF THEM USED FOR SOCIAL ATTENTIONS.

400,000,000 Made Every Year—How the World of Napoleon III. Established a Custom for the Entire Civilized World.

Visiting cards to the number of 60,000, 400,000 are annually put into circulation by the people of the world according to the statement of a statistician. He also says that the pro rata consumption by individuals is greatest among crowned heads and royalty generally.

The popular notion of Princes is that they travel about with so much pomp and circumstance as to preclude the necessity of carrying printed pasteboards. But the statistician bases his figures on the very best sources—royalty's copper-plate printers.

Paris has had the monopoly of supplying the monarchs of the world with visiting cards ever since they became a social necessity under the Second Empire. Of the specimens of visiting cards of royal and aristocratic personages accompanying this article, all except the Kaiser's are the work of

A GREAT PARIS HOUSE.

Wilhelm's unwieldy pasteboard is a Berlin production, done by lithography, and about fifty years behind the times in all but the paper used.

"Lithography," said a leading stationer, "was first employed in the making of visiting cards when, after the coup d'etat, Napoleon ordered pasteboards that contained his Christian name only. Things were all in a rush then, and his newly-baked Majesty refused to wait for the slow engraving process. When it leaked out that the head of the state, the most talked of man in Europe, used lithographed cards, the things became in vogue. Thus an enormous industry was due to a clever man's intent-

retains up to this day its white and glossy coat, which was due to a reckless mixture of arsenic. These arsenic-impregnated cards, it was thought at the time, caused a good deal of sickness.

Lithography gave way to copper-plate engraving with the arrival of the Empress Eugenie. While many people of quality used cards printed on copper plate long before the blonde beauty was ever thought of as fashion's dictator, the custom was not generally adopted. Some persons preferred to write their own cards or have them inscribed by a noted calligraphist.

Engraved on other than glossy boards were first used in Paris at the beginning of the seventies, and soon afterwards the job printers began to turn out visiting cards of a cheap and nasty kind for clerks, students and factory girls. Bristol cardboard, which admits of the use of pen or pencil, was an achievement of the year 1875. A year or two later it became the fashion to decorate one's visiting card with one's portrait. Since 1886 fashionable children have, with us, visiting cards as indispensable social requisites.

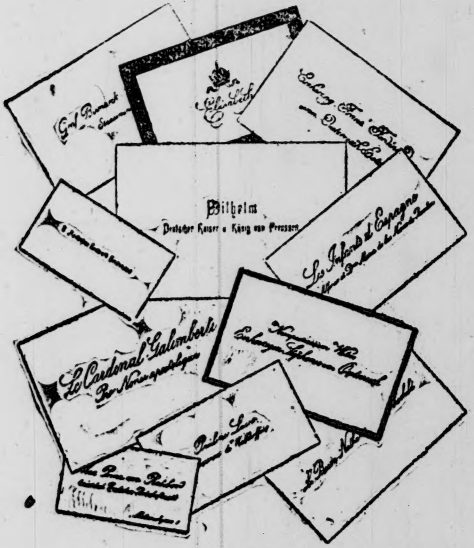
The visiting card without words, so much in use in all circles of Parisian society, is really

A CARD OF INVITATION.

It contains the name of the host and the date for which the invitation is issued, and it is for a dinner a gorgeously appointed table in one corner will proclaim that fact. Nymphs and amorettes signify that informal dancing, in the country house, is to take place. A group of trees with Chinese lanterns fastened to the branches foretells a garden festival, while a four-horse mail coach announces an excursion. Invitation cards to picnics are decorated with an empty dinner basket.

Attempts to find a suitable substitute for cardboard have been unsuccessful. Some time ago in Paris it was pronounced the fashionable thing to carry sheet-iron cards so thin that forty of them, placed one upon another, made a package one millimetre in height. The letters were stamped in and enamelled. Aluminum cards have also been thought of.

The visiting card of the Emperor of Austria reads: "Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary." This is in the very worst of taste, according to English notions, which strictly prohibit the use of the Christian name in connection with one's title. British society



THE VISITING CARDS OF THE LEADING EUROPEAN ROYAL PERSONAGES.

ness to see himself in print, royal style without any appellation as to rank—plain "Napoleon," neither more nor less. The use of the Christian name only is a prerogative which kings and emperors share with servants. The other day a royalist in Paris showed a correspondent a visiting card inscribed "Philippe" under a crown. Ten thousand of that sort were ordered by the Duke of Orleans before his father's body was cold. The candidate for the throne intended to appeal to his supporters, or those whom he would like to win over to the cause of the lily banner, by mailing them his visiting card.

The Emperor of Germany and Austria on their visiting cards favour a German custom and print part of their title. According to fashion's dictum their visiting cards should either read "Wilhelm" and "Franz Joseph," respectively, or "Deutscher Kaiser" and "Kaiser von Oesterreich."

THE PRINCE OF WALES,

almost most correct in matters of etiquette, has two sorts of cards, one reading "Albert Edward," the other "Le Prince de Galles," the French term being more often used in royal circles than the other. French being the universal language of royalty, all monarchs have their visiting cards for general use inscribed in the Gallic tongue. Some Princes use cards which give their name and title in the native language, but in most cases that is done for a purpose.

"The" in front of a royal or princely title denotes that the person is a sovereign, or at least the head of his family. In England it is employed in addressing a peer, for instance, "The Right Honorable." Only one Englishman of non-royal rank makes bold use to the prefix. "The" on his visiting card, as this reads, "The Duke of Argyll." His son's and his daughter-in-law's cards, on the other hand, read: "Marquis de Lorne" and "The Princess Louise."

The extraordinary consumption of visiting cards by royalty is occasioned by its kinship to hundreds and thousands of persons, many of whom their big brothers and sisters would not know even by name, save for the Almanach de Gotha. As it is their majesty's and highness's secretaries are busy year in and year out mailing cards all over the civilized world, deposit the pasteboard with an attendant and continue on their tour.

NAPOLEON'S VISITING CARD

was two and a third inches long and a half as broad. The printer to the Tuilleries still has a sample, which he intends to present to the National Museum. It

has used some sort of visiting card for nearly two hundred years. The early English cards were used exclusively by great statesmen and peers as a means of notifying the people of less quality that their visit would be acceptable.

The party issuing the invitation wrote his name on the top of a card and that of the party he desired to see at the bottom. The caller "sent in his name" to the great lord by handing the footman the card of invitation he had received. Card writing continued in England until the coup d'etat in Paris brought about a revolution in the matter of visiting cards generally.

WRITE ONE'S NAME WITH CHALK

on the door. In the houses of the great lords a visitors' book was kept, where callers registered their names if the host was "not in," but as in those good old times chirography was not a gentleman's necessary accomplishment the thing had its disadvantages. Finally some smart old square conceived the idea of having his name inscribed on small sheets of paper by his clerk and leaving them at the door of patrons who were unable or unwilling to receive him. The custom was at once followed and spread all over Europe.

The Chinese claim they used visiting cards as far back as the time of Confucius. In Corea visiting cards are a foot square. The savages of Dahomey announce their visits to each other by a wooden board on the branch of a tree artistically carved. This is sent ahead, and the visitor taking leave pockets his card, which probably serves him many years. The natives of Sumatra also have a visiting card consisting of a piece of wood about a foot long and decorated with a bunch of straw and a knife.

How Big Was Adam?

There are hardly any truthful records of the giants of the past, though literature is full of wondrous tales about them. A French Academician, M. Henrion, once estimated the height of Adam to be 123 feet, and that of Eve, 118, proportions that must have appeared most formidable to the serpent, and made the proposition for apples seem a somewhat trivial thing. The same authority brings Abraham down to twenty-eight feet, and makes Moses only thirteen. Goliath's recorded height is, however, only nine feet nine inches, which is within the bounds of possibility. Play speaks of seeing a giant ten feet two inches in height, and a skeleton twenty feet long. There are weird stories of the Emperor Maximilian, who was reputed to be nine feet high, and to have eaten forty pounds of meat a day.

## THE LOTTERY OF LUCK.

CAPRICES OF FORTUNE IN PEACE AND WAR.

The Elbe Disaster Recalls Stories of Good and Ill Fortune by Land and Sea—Freaks of Chance Decide the Question of Life and Death—Triumph of Vanity Over Danger.

The details of the recent ocean horror strikingly illustrate the truth that in questions of life and death the calculus of probability can not be applied to the fate of individuals. Our life insurance companies have pretty reliable methods of classifying their customers and predicting the percentage of survivors in a given number of soldiers, sailors and firemen, but their statistics deal only with averages, and, in special cases, the result is apt to belie the forecast of the most accomplished experts. In marine disasters, as a rule, women and children and the passengers of compartment vessels have a superior chance of escape, but there are cases of shipwrecked sailors having performed long voyages in open boats without a single accident, while more than one model steamer has gone down with all on board. When the mutineers of the Bounty set adrift their captain and his sympathizers in the middle of the Pacific they evidently only wanted to palliate the odium of outright murder, but never expected that one of the thirteen occupants of the rickety launch could possibly live to betray their crime. Yet that launch reached Singapore after a trip of 4,800 miles, though her rowlocks were so close to the water's edge that she could only be kept afloat by the most careful management, and in rough weather only by a constant use of sails.

The steamer Elbe, on the other hand, had been built after a plan of compartment structure which was supposed to make the total loss of a vessel almost impossible, and in the worst case guarantees its buoyancy for a period sufficient to save the crew, together with the most valuable part of the cargo. Yet a minute after the collision with the Crathie the big steamer became unmanageable and went under before more than five of the twenty-four lifeboats could be launched.

THE FREAKS OF CHANCE.

At Trafalgar, half a century before the invention of the compartment system, not one of the cannon-smitten French frigates went down half as quick, and in spite of conflicting accounts it seems now wholly certain that the surviving twenty-two of the 350 Elbe victims were selected by the freaks of pure accident. Surely, however, the loss of his wife and boy, severely denounces the inhumanity of the crew who did all they could to keep the passengers out of the boats, and insinuates that the engineer who pulled the boy out of his father's arms merely wanted to make room for his own wife and child. Lieut. Stollenberg, on the other hand, states that the engineer acted in pursuance of the strict orders by which the captain hoped to save the women and children in the best boats—a plan in which the officers perished at the risk of their own lives, and which would undoubtedly have resulted in the saving of every youngster on board if the steamer had not tilted in the critical moment and lifted fifteen boats half a hundred feet above the water's edge. The truth seems to be that the ladies and children failed to draw prizes in a lottery with a fearful preponderance of blanks, or, as an agent of the German Lloyd expressed it, "had to take their chance of luck with the rest."

Like the minors and non-combatants who followed the retreat of the French army from Moscow, the survivors of the Elbe were saved by falling into the hands of Commander Tschitchakoff, an unpronounced Muscovite, with a very pronounced substratum of good nature under his shaggy mantle.

LUCK IN WAR.

The only survivors of the massacre of Preveza were two boys and one heroic old awabuckler, who backed against a rock and defied the victors to come on, and whose life a chivalrous Lieutenant of Ali Pasha ordered his men to spare at all hazards. The survival of the war is, indeed, not always in favor of the strongest or most cautious. Marshall Turenne, with all the boldness of his aggressive tactics, had a wholesome dislike of personal encounters, and when the Margrave of the devastated Palatinate challenged him to single combat he replied "this instruction limited him to wholesale transactions." On the day of battle he followed the plan of Marlborough to keep his person out of bullet range, but before the end of the campaign against Montecuccoli, that long-headed commander was killed by a cannon ball, while reconnoitering the hostile position from a distance of a mile and a half. A similar fate closed the checkered career of Gen. Moreau, who held that "an officer of rank can serve his country by the use of his telescope more than by the use of his saber." After his return from America the allies kept him as much as possible at headquarters, but after the battle of Dresden he found out that Napoleon, too, knew the value of a telescope. Seeing a group of officers on top of a treeless hill, he watched them for while through his fieldglass, and then bade the officer in charge of a crack battery to "try and treat those gentlemen up there to a dozen balls at once discharge. One of the volley went a little too high, but one ball answered the purpose of the programme by hitting the victor of Hohenlinden, near the right hip and then breaking his left leg, after passing completely through his horse, which completed the mischief by falling on top of its crippled rider. Napoleon afterward learned that a fraction of a change in the aim of his artillerymen would probably have ended the whole war, as well as the campaigns of Gen. Moreau, for the two horsemen on the left and right of his former rival were the Emperor Alexander of Russia and Prince Schwartzberg, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies. One of the gunners clutched his head with a groan when he heard of those facts. "Sacred hell! I did want to depress my piece a little more," said he, "but our Sergeant told me to stand back, because the rest were ready, and we had to blaze away all of a-whack."

NELSON AND MARSHAL LANNES.

The fate of Lord Nelson turned on a similar trifle. The sharpshooters in the rigging of the Bucefaut had been ordered to come down, because of further resistance, but one of them, just before beginning his descent, decided to have one more shot at an English officer, glittering with decorations, and whom he had in vain tried to hit twice before. He had no idea that his target was the formidable admiral in person, but merely felt a hankering to ascertain whether his misses were due to the swaying of the ship, or if that Britisher with the crosses (amulets for all he knew) really bore a charmed life. Still rougher luck was that of poor Marshal Lannes, the "Roland of the French army," who seemed destined due hit in Albuera to ascertain whether his misses were due to the swaying of the ship, or if that Britisher with the crosses (amulets for all he knew) really bore a charmed life. 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## PAYING POSTAL REFORMS.

### HOW TO SWELL THE REVENUE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Increase in the Number of New Offices Since Confederation—Registration Fee is Too High—The Carriage of Parcels in the British Post-Office—The British Postal Order is a Great Convenience—So is the Telegraph Money Order System.

The operations of the Dominion post-office for 1893 resulted in a dead loss of \$67,696. In 1863, the first year of Confederation, it only amounted to \$29,859. Though the revenue has steadily increased, \$1,024,716 in 1893, to \$3,696,062 in 1894, the expenditure has also steadily increased in a still greater ratio, writes a Montreal correspondent. Applying the increase of both to population, we find that while the revenue has only increased from thirty to seventy-four cents per head, the expenditure has increased from thirty to eighty-eight cents per head. To the post must be added a portion, at least, of the subsidies paid to mail steamships, \$143,859.

This is a heavy drain upon the resources of a young country, and suggests the enquiry whether anything can be done to augment the revenue, for there is little hope that the expenditure can be seriously diminished, owing to the incessant demand for new offices, and more frequent mails. The increase in the number of new office since Confederation has been very large, viz., from 3,635 to 8,477, while the number of letters has increased in a much greater ratio, say from eighteen to 106 millions, and post-cards from four millions, in 1876 to twenty-two millions in 1893. This is very satisfactory, for nothing affords a more convincing proof

THE PROGRESS OF A NATION than the number of letters and post-cards passing through its post-office.

While the number passing through the Canadian post-office is larger per head than in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Italy, Spain and Portugal, it is yet less than one-half the number, per head, carried in Great Britain, the United States and most of the Australian colonies, and less than in Sweden and Switzerland, Ontario however, ranking far above Quebec. No complaint can be made on the score of letter postage, considering the enormous distances travelled, and the sparse population; but the registration fee of five cents is too high; a lower charge would probably produce more revenue, especially if a small compensation in case of loss were allowed, as in Great Britain.

In some respects, however, the Dominion post-office is behind the age, and far behind the Imperial post-office. In the matter of parcels this is especially the case. To register a parcel at moderate rates in towns and villages where there is a railway station, or where there is a post-office, is a matter of the greatest importance. Large houses that might be mentioned send many thousands of parcels to country districts in the course of a year, and though the express companies will deliver parcels at moderate rates in towns and villages where there is a railway station, or where there is a post-office, it is a matter of the greatest importance. Large houses that might be mentioned send many thousands of parcels to country districts in the course of a year, and though the express companies will deliver parcels at moderate rates in towns and villages where there is a railway station, or where there is a post-office, it is a matter of the greatest importance.

IN THE BRITISH POST OFFICE the carriage of parcels has assumed enormous dimensions. In 1887 the number carried was a little over thirty-two millions, and in 1890 it had increased to over forty-two millions, and in 1894 to fifty-four millions. You can send a closed parcel weighing one pound from any post-office in the United Kingdom to any other, a minimum distance of about six hundred miles for six cents; a two pound parcel for nine cents; or a three pound parcel for twelve cents, but in Canada the postage on parcels is regulated by weight, and is twenty-four cents for two pounds, and seventy-two cents respectively. You can send a one pound parcel from England to China for twenty cents; but for a similar parcel for a distance of only fifty-seven miles, our post-office charges twenty-four cents! It is true that such a parcel, if "open to inspection" is only charged sixteen cents, but people will not send valuables by post "open to inspection," nor should the post-office encourage such a system, for it needlessly tempts their owners to steal.

This is not all. In cities and large towns the British post-office will send a van, free of charge, to collect parcels from any store supplying not less than ten at a time, or fifty in a week, and will deliver them at your own door, should the consignee reside at a distance from a post-office. It will deliver them by a special messenger at only six cents per mile, or by a cab if specially desired. Then in case of loss or damage the post-office will pay up to \$10; for a loss of four cents the compensation is increased to \$25, and so on to the maximum of \$250 for a loss of twenty-two cents.

No wonder that with all these attractions

THE PARCEL POST has become so popular. In Canada it is very different; for a parcel for which the post-office charges forty-eight or seventy-two cents, the express companies charge only twenty-five cents, and thus they get the cream of the business, and, as is well known, make large profits out of it. The result is that whereas in 1887 the Canadian post-office carried 820,000 parcels, in 1893 it carried only 343,000, a diminution of thirty per cent, and, of course, a proportionate loss of revenue. Its parcels are indeed seen to be a relic of the past, when the mails were carried by stage, or on horseback, or by hand, and weight was a matter of importance. Now the post-office pays over two million dollars a year for the carriage of mail, chiefly to the great railway companies, and they carry any number of parcels without inconvenience or extra charge. If the obnoxious condition requiring parcels to be open to inspection were abolished, and the present rate of one cent per pound levied on small parcels with a maximum charge of ten up to one pound and five cents for every extra pound, and the rate "well advertised," there is little doubt that the post-office parcel business would soon run up to millions, especially if the \$10 compensation, and the special delivery were added; and that the

increase in a short time would be increased by at least \$50,000 a year. But parcels must be delivered as promptly as letters and often are now. The department must run the risk of a few letters being placed in parcels by dishonest persons, as the British office does.

Then the British post-office has in recent years inaugurated another great convenience, THE POSTAL ORDER.

Such orders are issued at any post-office in the Kingdom, payable at any other post-office at a very small charge, but limited to twenty shillings (\$5) each. They are issued for one shilling (25 cents), at a charge of one cent; up to ten shillings and sixpence at a charge of two cents, and up to twenty shillings at a charge of three cents. Practically, any odd sum can be remitted. The name of the payee may be inserted by the sender, but it appears that this is often left blank, and thus they pass from hand to hand as remittances, like small bank notes. They are found to be exceedingly useful, not only in making small remittances out to travellers, but, moreover, are presented for payment within three months of their issue. Why should not the system be adopted in Canada?

Then, in the money order department another great convenience has been established. "Telegraphic transfers," as they are called, are issued between all head and branch offices, authorized to transact money order business. They are limited to ten pounds (\$50), and the commission is double the ordinary rates; and in addition, a charge of ninepence (18 cents) is made for telegraphic advice and its repetition. The sender may also send a telegram for twelve cents.

A concession, too, is made in the charge for letter rates, when they exceed one ounce in weight. Under one ounce, the charge is two cents; under two ounces, however, it is only one cent; under three ounces, four cents; and so on, one cent increase for every two ounces. Of course the population is very dense, and the distances comparatively short, but the great aim is to meet in every possible way.

THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PUBLIC. In the city of London, that is, the eastern central district, or heart of London, there are twelve free deliveries daily; in other districts within three miles of the post-office, eleven deliveries; and in the suburbs six deliveries; and in all other cities and towns, from two to four. For an extra fee of four cents, paid to a railway company, a letter may be sent by any train, and by an arrangement between the post-office and the company, the latter will deliver it to the person to whom it is addressed, at their station, or post it at the nearest letter-box. The result is that the British post-office in 1893 had a clear profit of over eighteen million dollars (\$7,190,000 sterling). Four times this, however, may be deducted, part of the whole, of about three and a half million dollars (\$1,375,000) paid to the mail steamships as subsidies. In 1891, the first year of Rowland Hill's penny postage, the profit was only two and a half million dollars (\$1,000,000). It will thus be seen that there is ample room for improvement in the Canadian postal system, and it may be hoped that the government will do its utmost to afford the public every convenience, in doing which it will surely aid to the revenue.

THE FRANKING SYSTEM, too, may well be abolished. It is said to be much abused; it was in England. If members of Parliament should be indulged, let them be paid a fixed sum for postage in addition to their mileage, and then mail facilities will be improved.

EVERYTHING BEING STAMPED. Post-office officials, however, are not always the best judges in such matters. When Rowland Hill first proposed "penny postage," the then Postmaster-General, Lord Lichfield, said of it in the House of Lords: "Of all the wild, visionary schemes which I have ever heard of this is the most extravagant." By the way, the scheme was denounced "ridiculous," and even in 1843, when it had been in operation three years, Colonel Maberly, the Chief Secretary, told a Parliamentary committee:—"This plan, we know, will fail. It must fail," and Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, thought so, too. The experience of Great Britain shows that high rates and slow deliveries result in a low revenue; but that cheap uniform rates, and rapid delivery will produce large revenue. Since 1839 the inland letter rate has been reduced from a maximum of forty cents to a uniform rate of two cents, and the colonial and foreign letter rate, from a maximum rate of eighty-four cents to a uniform rate of five cents; with the very great advantage of enclosing up to one ounce of the former, and half an ounce of the latter, without extra charge, and with the result that the net revenue has increased from two and a half to fourteen and a half million dollars a year!

Uncomfortable Resemblance. An active member of the London detective force narrates an amusing adventure, which shows that the cleverest of men are liable to err when nature sets herself to outwit them.

I was instructed to arrest a certain man, with whose appearance I felt myself to be perfectly familiar, and I kept a keen look-out for my customer. The very next day I "spotted" him on an omnibus in the Strand, pursued the vehicle, and having satisfied myself by a closer look, took him away to the station, he all the while protesting that I had made a mistake.

I had. He turned out to be a respectable gentleman, with a most peculiar and unfortunate likeness to the "wanted" man. I was much disappointed; not only had I missed the party I wanted, but I had bungled the job. I was yet in my detective novitiate, and I got pretty severely snubbed by my chief.

The very next day, while walking down a street, in Arlington this time, I stopped and rubbed my eyes. Here was my man coming, dressed totally unlike the stranger of yesterday. I tapped him on the arm. He turned round and exclaimed, "You, it is I!" and I informed him of my business. Entering a cab, we went to the station, not another word passing between us.

To my amazement and disgust, he again turned out to be the wrong man, the one I had arrested the day before!

"Why did you not explain?" I asked, somewhat excitedly.

"Sir!" he thundered, "from my experience of you yesterday, I came to the conclusion you were no gentleman," and darting a withering glance at me, he disappeared.

Evidently Mistaken. Father—Nowadays it costs more to men shoes than to buy new ones.

Daughter—You must be mistaken.

Why do you think so?

If it is, patched shoes would be fashionable.

## HEALTH.

### A Perfect Diet.

Man in his primitive condition finds in the fruits of the chase the means of satisfying his hunger. When he possesses food he eats it, and no thought of its giving him distress enters his mind.

The conventionalities of civilized life convert man into a different being. Like animals caged and domesticated, he finds living an easier matter, perhaps, but like them, he suffers the penalties of an artificial existence. In other words, a decreasing indulgence in physical exercise in the open air brings its natural effect—disease.

Chief among the diseases which our civilized habits induce, are those of the digestive organs, since the organs of digestion are those which must receive an abundance of physical activity for their perfect health and tone. Since, therefore, stomach troubles are so common, it has become a habit of many people to "diet."

Every prudent man wishes to know what will "best agree" with him, and after no matter how many experiments, every man finds that all systems of dieting fall short of perfection.

Few of us inherit digestive organs of perfect functional activity; fewer still find it possible to live "normal" lives. Hence, a careful and proper method of dieting is a necessity for most people of the nineteenth century.

Quantity is an important element of the question. Nature requires a certain bulk of food material. In health, therefore, one must eat at times, and then things being the most nourishing, else the diet will be too much restricted. A variety of foods—the greater the better, within reasonable limits—is better than too much or too frequent indulgence in a few articles.

Thorough mastication is essential to good digestion. This is conducive to deliberate eating, as well as to a better preparation of the food for subsequent digestive action.

Mr. Gladstone is said to have enjoyed his long-continued good health by having adopted early in life a habit of taking twenty-five bites to each morsel of meat.

Those whose digestive organs are enfeebled derive the most nourishment from milk, or from a diet composed of ground beef, toast or thin slices of bread and hot water. Proper supplementary exercises should be added to the diet.

A perfect dietary includes more than a mere attention to foods and drinks. It involves, for instance, regular out-of-door exercise as a stimulation to the action of the stomach.

### Scarlet Fever.

This disease is sometimes as fatal as diphtheria. It is very contagious, and fatal cases have been known to arise from clothing worn by sick children ten years before. The same precautions are necessary as in diphtheria, and in addition it must be remembered that the poison of the disease is very active in the scales of skin which are shed after the rash has disappeared.

It is important, then, to keep well children away from those who have been sick until the process of shedding has been completely finished—about six weeks as a rule—and the patient should be well bathed and dressed in absolutely clean clothing before being allowed to associate with other children. All the clothing used should be well boiled before being used again.

A physician should be called early and his instructions followed carefully.

On account of the length of time necessary for complete scaling, all children living in houses where this disease has existed should be kept out of school for at least six weeks. This is very important, as the disease is almost always spread in schools.

Almost all epidemics break shortly after school terms open. There are few or no epidemics during school vacations. Fumigation of sickrooms and clothing by burning sulphur is particularly important after scarlet fever.

### A Word About Honey.

Did you know that honey was one of the most nutritious of foods?

"A land flowing with milk and honey" meant a great deal to the weary travellers in the desert. Give the children all the bread and butter and honey that they will eat once a day, and they will never get sick and surfeited from too much sweet, as they would if they ate the same amount of jam.

Strained honey with one-fourth, or one ounce of lemon juice added, taken in doses of a teaspoonful every hour, is a splendid remedy for a cold, cough, or any throat trouble. Taken in hot milk, it is said to be an invaluable aid in pulmonary troubles.

### Paper Hosiery.

Paper gloves and hosiery are named as among the very latest novelties. Stockings which sell at three cents a pair are proposed.

In fact the experiment of making paper stockings has been going on for several months, and the party engaged therein believes that paper mittens or gloves would possess a light and airy, and very comfortable, in summer. When finished and dyed their appearance is similar to ordinary fabric goods. The knitting is from paper yarns. The paper yarns are made pretty much after the plan of making common paper twines, except that the former are put through certain special processes. The principle is that of making a sort of a nap on the yarns. This is done automatically.

Ordinary paper twine or yarn is too smooth, but a good ginning up gives the yarn a nap, and this imparts softness. After the knitting has been done the goods are placed in a sizing bath made from potato starch and tallow, which imparts solidity and durability to the texture. With paper passenger car wheels, paper water pipes, why not paper socks and stockings?

### Drew a Small Prize.

Maudie—Marriage, they say, is a lottery.

Ethel—That's what Carrie thought, I guess, when she came to look over her wedding presents. Positively the entire collection wasn't worth \$50!

The half-yearly meeting of the corporation of the Manchester Ship Canal was held on Thursday. The Chairman stated that the canal had hitherto virtually failed to show a profit, like a failure of the cotton trade, the canal having carried within the last six months only 13,000 tons, as against 900,000 tons arriving at Liverpool. After the meeting the shares of the canal fell heavily.

## SUNSHINE HAS RETURNED.

### The Shadows Overhanging a Niagara Falls Home Have Vanished.

Little Mabel Dorey Cured of St. Vitus' Dance After Four Physicians Had Effectually Treated The Case.

From the Niagara Falls Review.

In speaking to a friend recently we were asked if we had heard that little Mabel Dorey, the eight-year-old daughter of Mrs. Dorey, Ontario avenue, had been miraculously cured of St. Vitus' dance. We replied in the negative but stated that we would investigate the case and ascertain the facts. Accordingly we visited the home of Mrs. Dorey, when she related the facts as follows:—"My little girl has had a miraculous experience. It is about two years and a half since Mabel was stricken with St. Vitus' dance caused by the weakening effects of a gripple and rheumatism. Three local physicians were called in and she also a doctor of considerable reputation from Niagara Falls, N.Y., but in the face of the prescriptions of these physicians and the best of care, Mabel grew rapidly worse. She could not be left alone an instant and was as helpless as an infant as she had no control of her limbs at all. She could neither walk nor take assistance nor take food or drink. At this stage one of the attending physicians said, 'Mrs. Dorey, there is no use in my coming here any more. There is nothing that I know of can be done for your little girl.' Well, matters went on that way for a short time, with no better results till one day I was sure the poor child was dying. I remembered having seen accounts of St. Vitus' dance cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I determined to try them. I was skeptical as to the effect and only tried them as a last resort, but was soon agreeably surprised at the result. It was not long before they had a good effect and I then felt certain that a remedy that could cure my little girl if anything could. In less than three months she was so much better that the dread disease had almost disappeared, and the pills were discontinued. In a few months, however, she entirely eradicated from her system, so I had her again commence the use of the Pink Pills. I feel certain that all traces of the awful malady will be swept away, for she goes to school now and we have not the slightest apprehension of her being sick. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is certainly a grand remedy and I would not be without them under any consideration, for I think they are worth their weight in gold, as in my little girl's case they have been true to all their advertise. I am only too glad to let others who may be unfortunate know of this miraculous cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When strong tributes as these can be had to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that their sales reach enormous proportions, and they are the favorite remedy with all classes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

### Just Like Him.

Mom, said a boy to his mother, where's the blacking?

"I don't know," said the boy's mother, unless Philip's had it.

Philip was the boy's older brother. The blacking outfit was kept in a blacking stand in Philip's room: he had found it pretty cold in his room that morning and so he had taken the things out into the dining room and blacked his shoes there, and when he got through he had left the things there.

Just like him, said Philip's brother, and then not finding the dining-room quite warm enough to suit him he gathered the things and went and blacked his shoes in the kitchen, and when he got through he left the things there.

### Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attend the employment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Neuralgia is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

A. P. 753.

### Hood's Cured Others Failed.

Cure in the Neck-Bunches and Cone Hair.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with eruptions on my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCH ARWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

### Hood's Cures

Not the least slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCH ARWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

## His Fear.

Meanderin' Mike had just touched his lips to a large black book which alternated with its proprietor in being full. Pete, said he to his partner, ole age has jes' one terror fur me.

What's dat? You afraid dat when I give ter me second childhood I won't git brung up on de bottle.

## Charlatans and Quacks.

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering pedals of the people. The knife has pared to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns, get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

Forge made up in the form of bricks is being tried by the French war office. The bricks are made of hay, oats, and bran in cases as hard as a board, and can be handled easily.

## MR. S. F. RYCKMAN.

Hamilton's Well Known Contractor Cured of a Severe Attack of Sciatica in Five Days.

"I had so severe an attack of sciatica in May, '94, that I could hardly walk. It was recommended by G. W. Speckman, druggist, to use South American Rheumatism Cure. I followed his advice and within five days was completely cured. Three months before when troubled with same complaint, it took doctors three months to cure me.

S. F. Ryckman, Hamilton, Ont. The first dose of South American Rheumatism Cure gives relief, and absolutely convinces that a cure is certain.

Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, who was Lord Mayor of London the year President Garfield died, and who had the Stars and Stripes carried in the Lord Mayor's show, is dying. He was born in 1821.

## You Don't Have to Swear Off,

says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed cure no pay. Booklet, "Smoking Remedy Cure," 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

A handsome football challenge shield has been presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for competition in India by teams of native boys. They play the Association game.

Recipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost. Adam's Root Beer Extract.....one bottle Fleischmann's Yeast.....half a cake Sugar.....one cup Water.....two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and taste delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

The Scotch banks have reduced the rate of interest on deposits to one per cent, the lowest rate known.

Cold in the head. Nasalbalm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

CURE THAT THE BEST COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE.

It is sold on guarantee by all druggists. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

WANTED.—Bright, active, energetic men in every section of the country to introduce in the neighborhood an article of universal use. Sure sale at every house. Policy did chance to make big money. Address, W. A. LOFTUS, Montreal.

\$150.00 FOR AN OLD CANADIAN STAMP LOOK UP YOUR OLD LEAFLESS and old editions of stamps and get the highest cash prices for them from C. A. NEEDHAM, 614 Main St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

THE MONEY-MAKER KNITTING MACHINE ONLY \$10. ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, &c. THIS IS GOOD FOR 25 CENTS. CREELEMAN BROS. MFG. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS LUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Do you Want Living Seeds? See our Catalogue or write us... All enquiries answered. The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co. TORONTO, Ont. (Mention this paper)

Make All enterprising merchants in every town in Canada sell our seeds. Get them sure or send direct to us.

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like iron.

Granby Rubbers

## WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS.

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Under the Dutch Process, to Allow the Cocoa to be in its natural state, and in any of its preparations used in any of the preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and suitable, and costs less than any other.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Fins in Sheep and Narrow American Hog Casings as right prices. Park, Blackwell & Co. Ltd. For sale.

STAMMERING.—Permanently cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for Circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 65 Shuter St., Toronto.

WANTED.—OFFICE MANAGER in every City and County. Fortune for good Agents. Address, B. A. EVANS & CO., 14 College St., Room 12, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.—For the latest and best of Books and Bibles in Canada, all sizes and prices; terms liberal. Write for circulars. William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.

## For 20 Years

the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the vital strength it gives.

## Scott's Emulsion

nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

Scott & Borne, Belleville, All Druggists 50c. & 9c.

## CAUTION

Owing to the enormous sale of our famous "Something Good" Cigar

Other Manufacturers are putting on the market inferior goods under its name. A poor article is never imitated, therefore the fact that "Something Good" is being counterfeited is a guarantee to smokers that it is the best so. Cigar on the Market.

In purchasing see that our trade mark (The Saw-tooth) and brand name are on each box, and are genuine. Our "Something Good" brand is registered and any one selling other cigars under this name will be prosecuted.

Empire Tobacco Co., Montreal

## G. DUTHIE & SONS

State, Sheet Metal, Tile & Gravel Dealers. Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red, Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters, Downpipes, Etc., supplied at trade. Telephone 1931. Adelaide & Winder Sts. TORONTO.

## ST. LEON

INVARIABLY CURES RHEUMATISM. Every prominent practitioner recommends All reputable dealers sell it.

## ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO.

(Limited) Head Office—King St. W., Toronto Branch—148 Yonge Street.

## Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine

ALWAYN CURE. Read It. Miss Ella Lake, Park Hill, Ont., says:—I have used Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine for a most severe cough. One 25c. bottle cured me completely, and I pronounce it to be the best thing I ever used.

Mrs. Morril, No. 18 Natalie street, Toronto, Ont., says:—My little boy, two years old, was suffering from his birth from a severe attack of bronchitis, and after trying several remedies without any effect whatever, and seeing your advertisement in the papers, I decided to try it and was more than astonished at the result, as after using one 25c. bottle, my little boy was completely cured. I can, therefore, recommend it very highly to all mothers as an infallible remedy.

ASK FOR IT From your Druggist or Grocer, who can procure it at any wholesale house or direct from the proprietor, J. CUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE, M.D. 225-234 St. Paul St., Montreal.

## TO PUBLISHERS!

The Wilson Publishing Co's, TORONTO, CANADA. Printers of Newspaper Outlines and Insets. The Best, Finest and Cheapest in Canada. Saves 50 per cent. to Publisher. Facilities unsurpassed for all kinds of Newspaper Printing. Write for Prices and Terms.



# Wall Paper Again!

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Arbor day—public holiday.

**DOG OWNERS NOTICE!**—Owners of dogs are hereby notified that tags may be procured from Hugh McDougall, town treasurer. Dogs found at large without tags after this date are liable to be impounded and destroyed, and owners of such are liable to be prosecuted under by-law. The dog-by-law will this year be rigidly enforced.

Conductor Terry of Medicine Hat who unfortunately lost a foot last November and consequently spent the winter in the hospital, passed through on Sunday en route to Atlanta, Georgia, as representative of O. R. C. No 225, Medicine Hat division C. P. R., to attend the conductors' convention opening there on the 14th.

Rev. Leo Gaetz of Red Deer who belonged to London, Ont., Methodist conference, has been transferred to Manitoba conference. Rev. George Daniel, now of Brandon, is transferred to London. It is anticipated that Rev. Mr. Gaetz, who has been out of the pulpit since he came to the North-West, will be appointed to the Brandon charge when the meeting of this conference is held at Regina in June next.

The N.W.M.P. census takers will painfully dispel some popular population illusions. Corp. Marshall completed the work in Moose Jaw and left yesterday morning by saddle for Regina. Our corporation number is just within one thousand, and more than half of us are under twenty-one years of age. Regina's twenty-five hundred has dwindled to sixteen hundred and fifty. The census taking in this district will be completed this week.

President Tyler and the directorate of the Grand Trunk Railway company have resigned. The affairs of the company, and the relations of the shareholders with the directorate, have been going from bad to worse for some years past. Earnings have not equalled expenditures. A generally expressed opinion is that only the appointment of a Canadian directorate which will keep in touch with and alive to business interests on this side the water, will revive the drooping prospects of the Grand Trunk system.

As some curiosity is displayed respecting the identity of the Dundurn correspondent of THE TIMES and attempts are made to fasten that identity upon Mr. E. Evatt who was a resident at Dundurn during the winter, we take opportunity to state that the correspondent was not Mr. Evatt. If the correspondent at Dundurn is still in the flesh and is not too deeply engrossed in business with Messrs. Denny and Timney, we might suggest to him that many subscribers would welcome a continuance of his interesting budgets.

A sadly peculiar case of "child lost" has cast a puzzling gloom over the people of Dunmore and Medicine Hat. Two German girls of Dunmore strayed from home one day last week. Darkness came on and they were searched for. The searchers carried a lantern. One of the girls was found. She says her sister was with her until they saw the light borne by the searching party. The other girl then apparently took fright at the lantern and ran from it. The search for her was continued, and next day the whole settlement as well as many people from Medicine Hat joined in the country for miles around has been gone over repeatedly and carefully, and not a trace of the missing girl can be discovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Murison of Grenfell went south on Wednesday to Estevan to visit Major Phipps. Mrs. Murison's father.

Since inaugurating business in September, 1893, The Canada Mutual Loan and Investment Co. has loaned \$25,000 in this town.

Mayor Neelands has been suffering acutely for some days past with rheumatism, which is giving him an enforced holiday.

Geo. Crapper, of Regina, spent a portion of last week in town as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Withrow. He returned to the capital on Sunday.

Lost.—An account book, black cover and with elastic band (station service accounts enclosed) between Moose Jaw and Pasqua. Finder may leave at this office.

During the five winter months just past, there were consumed in Moose Jaw 123 cars of coal and wood,—about 2300 tons of fuel, which cost the people in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Dr. Good, the eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Winnipeg, will be at Moose Jaw on Thursday, May 9th, on a professional visit, and will be a guest at the C. P. R. dining hall. ADVT. 434

Sunday, May 12th, will be the tenth anniversary of the taking of Batoche. Excitement over elections and separate schools this spring has almost obscured recollection of the stirring events in the North West of ten years ago.

Mrs. Jas. H. Ross is visiting Fort Qu'Appelle. Mr. Ross is also spending some days this week in that neighborhood on Executive business in connection with some public works expenditures, the accounts for which have become snarled.

In practice at the traps on Monday, F. A. Meller scored 18 out of 20, the highest mark ever made here. At the regular shoot on Friday scores were made as follows:—Meller 12, Milestone 10, Hubbell 9, Crossbie 7, McVannell 5. Heavy wind prevailed.

**REWARD.**—The undersigned will pay a reward of \$25.00 for information that will lead to detection and conviction of the party who scalded the dog "Don." If the party be discovered he will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. (Signed) A. HITCHCOCK.

In connection with the visit of the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle on Sunday next to institute Rev. Wm. Watson as incumbent of St. John the Baptist Church, His Lordship will celebrate the Holy Communion at 8 a. m., and preach at matins at 11, and evensong at 7 o'clock. The institution will take place in the evening.

Gen. Supt. Whyte, Master Mechanic Cross and Asst. Supt. Milestone went to Prince Albert on Tuesday. They arrived here by No. 1 this morning. J. A. M. Atkins, Q. C. of Winnipeg, accompanies the party.

A cattle thief named Elms escaped from Regina jail last Saturday. He was serving a two-years term, having been sentenced at Calgary. This is the first instance of the kind in that institution. Another Calgarian named Bolt, bolted one winter's day two years ago, but in two hours he was again securely bolted in a cell.

**Calgary Herald:** Geo. Hope Johnston has returned from a trip to Swift Current to purchase sheep from the C. A. C. & Co. for his brother. He speaks highly of the company's sheep and their management by Mr. Rutherford. He was fortunate enough to secure a lot of 600 selected ewes, principally Cheviot crosses. The company are putting in cheap and effective irrigation ditches, which is sure to prove of great value to the farm.

Winnipeg Saturday Night is stirring up the young people of the west on their bicycle premium scheme. Four of the best wheels in America are being given to the ladies or gentlemen sending in the largest number of new subscribers in a given time. This is a big thing. Another attractive department we notice is the Paper Patterns of the latest out of Paris, London and New York ladies' and children's garments which in the usual way cost 30 cents. These can be had from Saturday Night for 15 cents. These should be a boon to the ladies of the west. For a good, solid, entertaining paper Winnipeg Saturday Night takes the lead. Get one of these wheels and get your graft in quick. Good things don't last long. See advertisement.

At the meeting of Royal Degree, R. T. of T. on Tuesday, Select Councillor W. J. Nelson occupied the chair, Rev. Mr. Stacey the P. G. C.'s seat of honor, and Miss Hannah the Vice Coun.'s chair. Every officer and a large number of members were present. Edward Bull was initiated into the degree. Miss Hannah and Mr. J. S. Potvin were duly installed in the offices to which they were last week elected, by Rev. Mr. Stacey, P. G. C. Mr. McVannell acting as grand herald. The usual literary exercises were superceded by an address by Mr. Nelson on "Practical Temperance Work." The address was a capital one, which THE TIMES will publish in an early issue. Rev. Mr. Stacey, E. Colpitts, chaplain of the council, and D. McVannell also made short speeches, favorably commenting upon the G. C.'s address.

## FURS, HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.

SHIP ALL SUCH GOODS TO  
**Jas. McMillan & Co.**

Incorporated.  
200-212 FIRST AVENUE NORTH,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Goods bought right out; no commissions charged.  
Fair selection: immediate returns.  
Shipping lists furnished free upon request.  
There is NO DUTY ON Raw Furs or any other goods we handle.

Write for Circular giving Latest Market Prices.

Lord Aberdeen will open the Territorial fair.

Insp. Calder went west from Regina yesterday.

G. E. Davidson, mail clerk east of Broadview, paid the town a visit yesterday.

Mrs. Jno. Lytle of Regina arrived from the south yesterday, returning home from a visit in Ireland.

Com. Herchmer and Vet. Sur. Burnett, N. W. M. P., are in the west buying horses for the force.

An ice cream social in aid of the Presbyterian church will be held in Russell Hall on May 24th.

Twenty Mounted Policemen under Insp. Constable have been ordered to Yukon. They will leave in two weeks.

On Wednesday evening next a social by the Ladies' Guild of St. John's church will be given at the residence of Mrs. Jas. Ostrander. Admission 25 cents.

Hon. J. R. Neff of the Executive Committee went west yesterday morning. Mr. Neff was going to Anthracite, where he will hold a conference with an engineer and Mr. Whyte of the C. P. R. respecting works that are considered expedient to guard against repetition of damage that was wrought by the Spray river last year at that point.

It is reported that Annable Bros. of Moose Jaw were the successful tenderers on the C. P. R. fire-guard contract. The price named is between \$5.00 and \$6.00 per mile for eight one-foot furrows on both sides of the track. The distance from Swift Current to Indian Head is 198 miles. It is intended to proceed with the work at once. Probably a dozen horse teams and ten or twelve yoke of oxen will be put on.

Prof. Macoun, government botanist and naturalist, leaves Ottawa next week for his season's work in the North-West. He will come direct to Moose Jaw and work from here to Old Wives Lakes, thence to Wood Mountain, and afterwards will proceed further west. Mr. J. G. Gordon, with whom the professor has been in communication, has engaged a driver to pilot him through the country. An assistant also will accompany him.

The Calgary Herald says THE TIMES is under serious misapprehension in writing as though this was the first time the C. P. R. Co. has made fire-guards, and that on the greater portion of the road guards have been kept up for a number of years. The Herald is under serious misapprehension in writing as though the railway has been effectively fire-guarded at any time since its construction. It is true that section men have at various times and places made pieces of fire-breaks. As real guards these proved as effective as a fence erected on three sides of a square field.

### Caron Newslets in Rhyme.

CARON, APRIL 30, 1895.—The Caron Hayseed, our aspiring journalist, evidently surpassed himself last week in his endeavors to divulge the gigantic secrets of the Caron rustics. The following are a few important accidents that strangely have escaped the eagle eye of this ambitious reporter:—

Mrs. A. went down the trail;  
Mrs. B. has caught a snail.  
Mary has a little lamb;  
Mr. Jones has built a dam.  
Sabbath school will meet at ten.  
'Twill be led by Uncle Ben.  
Mrs. H. was known to call  
On Mrs. B. one day last fall.  
Onions have begun to grow;  
Price of eggs is very low.  
Mrs. N. was surely lost,  
Or Correspondent saw a ghost.  
Pretty little Mrs. Winkle  
Heard the merry cow-bells tinkle.  
Mr. Editor, this is all—  
Please o'erlook our Hayseed's gaul.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

### Ask your Druggist for



**Murray & Lanman's**  
FLORIDA WATER  
A Dainty Floral Extract  
For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

### Statistical.

From C. A. W. Stunt, meteorological officer at this point, it is learned that the past April was the warmest one in the last eleven years, and it was the driest since 1890. The rainfall during last month was .001 in., practically nil. April was a windy month—on 20 days extremely high winds prevailed. This spring is more than usually early. Crocuses appeared 18 days earlier than last year. Butterflies were seen on the 18th April and wild bees on the 30th.

### Agricultural.

Farmers unite in saying that the land is in excellent shape this spring. Despite the fact that no rain fell in April, there was rapid growth in the wheat fields. Fields sown two weeks ago were quite green on Tuesday this week. Careful observers say that on account of the dryness of the ground last fall it was not frozen and as fast as the snow melted this spring the moisture was absorbed by the soil.

A fine rain yesterday morning followed by a warm afternoon, must have induced rapid growth. The recorded fall was fully an inch and a half—a truly beneficent visitation.

### Commercial.

Eggs bring only 8 cents on this market, which is the lowest ever recorded here. Dairy butter is worth from 10 to 15 cents. Prices for beef cattle, and for the table article as well, have stiffened considerably of late. Although flour has been elevated from 10 to 20 cents in Winnipeg, following the rise of wheat, it has not been sent up here. Strong Bakers sells for \$1.90 and Patent for \$2.10; shorts \$1.10, chop \$1.60. The dealers promise a rise when they get their next shipments.

The few farmers who had wheat last season and who held it have been thanking themselves this last week. Several hundred bushels were sold at 75 cents. It was mostly bought on spec, and let out for seed on shares—the man furnishing the seed to get one-third of the crop after paying half of the threshing fees. The visible supply of wheat in Canada now is only half what it was at the end of April, 1894. Ontario millers are buying back wheat that had been shipped to Montreal. The Ogilvies bought 50,000 bushels last week in Winnipeg at 74, for June delivery at Fort William. For once the wheat tariff is affecting wheat prices on this side; it is selling 10 cents lower in the States; but it is affecting it at a wrong time for farmers. Wheat brokers who have been holding are making fortunes.

### Refrigerator Car Routes for 1895.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is arranging for a very extensive system of handling dairy produce and perishable goods by refrigerator cars in Manitoba this year. Last year the only regular refrigerator car route was on the main line west from Winnipeg to British Columbia points. This year a number of routes have been decided upon. Commencing on May 14 and every second Tuesday thereafter a refrigerator car will be run from Napinka to Winnipeg via Deloraine and Pembina Mountain branch, for the purpose of picking up dairy produce and other perishable goods along the route. Commencing May 21 and every second Tuesday thereafter a refrigerator car will be run from Napinka to Winnipeg via Souris and

the Southeastern or Glenboro branch. Commencing May 13 and every second Monday thereafter a refrigerator car will be run from Broadview to Winnipeg over the main line west. A refrigerator car will leave Winnipeg on May 16 and every Thursday thereafter during the season for the coast. Goods from this car will be delivered at points west of Dunmore to the coast.

The rate over the two branch lines and the main line to Winnipeg for this refrigerator car service will be 10c per 100 pounds extra, and from Winnipeg to points west of Dunmore, 20c per 100 pounds extra over the ordinary rate, to cover cost of icing.

In addition to the routes named, the company contemplates establishing a refrigerator car service on the Edmonton branch, if arrangements can be made for ice, etc., providing there is a reasonable amount of business offered.

It is to be hoped the merchants will patronize these refrigerator cars, rather than send butter and other perishable commodities by regular freight. In warm weather the damages to butter when shipped even a very short distance, is often very great, and for the slight extra cost it will not pay to take the risk of sending by ordinary freight. —Commercial.

### Excitement in Winnipeg.

Hugh Sutherland and a host of contractors and subs. have been living at the Manitoba hotel in Winnipeg this week. They say they are going to commence work on the H.B.Ry. right away, and Winnipeg is half crazy with excitement. As parliament is not asked for a grant for the work, and as it would be a fatal act for the government to give a subsidy of \$2,500,000 to any scheme without sanction of parliament, the excitement seems a little ridiculous. Sutherland says he is going to start work on the strength of an order-in-council. It is hinted that he is simply making a big bluff to force the hand of the government.

Mrs. McMillan is visiting Medicine Hat.

### BIRTHS.

RICHARDSON—On 24th ult., the wife of Arthur Richardson, of a son.  
GREENSON—On 28th ult., the wife of James Greenson, of a son.

### TEACHER WANTED!

Second or third class for Coventry School District No. 213. Duties to commence immediately. Apply F. A. COVENTRY, 45-47p Moose Jaw.

### NOTICE!

J. G. Read, seven miles west of Moose Jaw, will take cows and heifers to summer with privilege of splendid pasturage, water and bull, at rate of \$1.50 per head for season. Post office, Moose Jaw. 43-45.

### LOST

One sorrel mare seven years old, branded A—on off shoulder, and HR (joined on right shoulder); two white hind feet and white stripe down face. Strayed from 17, 18, 20. Suitable reward will be paid. Finder, JAS. M. KEAY, Moose Jaw P.O.

### LOST, \$10 REWARD.

A band of 10 horses left Craven, Qu'Appelle Valley, last fall, seen near Moose Jaw going west en route Sask. Landing, bought from Messrs. Jones & Smart, Sask. Valley ranchers.

1 roan mare with colt,	
1 bay mare, 14 hands high	
1 bay gelding, 16 hands high	An anchor
1 dappled grey mare	X
1 buckskin pony	5 and 0
1 sorrel mare	No brand
1 brown 2 year old colt	No brand
1 sorrel pony gelding	No brand
1 sorrel pony mare	No brand

Any person coralling this band of horses and sending the owners word by mail will receive the above reward. Any person holding these horses after the appearance of this advertisement will be prosecuted by law—the highest penalty of law. ALGERNON MORT, Rancher, Regina P.O.

## RIGHT IN STYLE

WHITE AND COLORED  
CANVAS SHOES  
ARE ALL THE  
RAGE

The season for canvas shoes is now at hand, and for solid comfort and neat appearance try a pair of our canvas shoes. This year we are showing a very large and complete range in the different lines. We start Ladies' White Canvas shoes at \$1.00 Misses' " " sizes 6 to 10 90 Children's " " sizes 6 to 10 75 Men's White Canvas shoes at \$1.35 Colored " " 1.25 Boys' " " 75 Our stock of boots and shoes is complete in all the newest styles. It will be well to get our prices before buying, as we are offering some wonderfully good values.

**M. J. MacLEOD.**

THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS CURE FOR SCALDING PAINS

USE IT FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, MUSCLES, PAINS AND ACES

Each in a tin, 10¢ per tin, 25¢ per dozen.

## Here is a Snap!

Axle grease 3 boxes for 25 cts. single harness for \$8.75 a set. Men's and boys' saddles for \$3.50 and upwards, men's sox 6 pairs for \$1.00. We also keep a full stock of Boston coach and axle oil at low prices. Call and examine our stock.

**R. E. DORAN.**

**PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.**

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO

**H. W. Carter,**  
COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.  
Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

**BRUNSWICK HOTEL,**  
RIVER STREET, WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

**J. H. KERN, PROP.**

....NEW....

**Shaving Parlor,**

(Next door to MacLeod's store)

MAIN STREET, : : : MOOSE JAW.

I BEG to inform the people of Moose Jaw that I have opened a Shaving Parlor, and am prepared to attend to every branch in this line. Give me a trial.

**Fred. Richards.**

## TAKE NOTICE

That after the 1st day of March

I will sell all my stock of confectionery at cost. All accounts passed due will be collected by Mr.

Wm. Grayson.

Thos. Healey.

**HUGH**

**FERGUSON,**

Wholesale and Retail

**BUTCHER**

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

**FISH AND POULTRY.**

Main Street Moose Jaw